B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 205 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1925. ONE ANNA

FROM TO-DAY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM TO-DAY

KRISHNA CINEMA

(DUBASH THEATRE, New Churney Road)

WILL SCREEN

"BHADRA BHAMINI"

OR

"TEST OF CHASTITY"

SEE THE FILM AND JUDGE THE TEST. SPLENDID PRODUCTION BY KRISHNA FILMS BOMBAY.

USUAL TIME AND MODERATE RATES.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .. Rs 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital .. Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Yen.
Subscribed Capital 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City.	Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad Civil	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore Civil	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE
Rs. 100
Guaranteed Option Policy
ISSUED BY THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1897)
IS THE LATEST AND BEST SCHEME
FOR MAKING PROVISION FOR ONE'S OLD AGE & FAMILY
PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION
Head Office: 214, Hornby Road, Bombay. *Allum, Bharucha & Co., Managers.*

INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY LD.
(Incorporated in India 1907
INDIA'S ONE OF THE LEADING LIFE OFFICES.
THIS COMPANY'S IDEAL FAMILY ENDOWMENT POLICY
offers UNPARALLELED-ADVANTAGES.
WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS (in unrepresented Districts) with power to appoint Sub Agents Most Attractive Terms Offered.
Please write for forms, prospectus or Agency to:—
BEHERAY & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS, Bombay Presidency.
267, Hornby Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR OWNERS
We stock all makes of Tyres and tubes in a good quantity, and allow the best possible discount on the current price list of Manufacturers' as under :—

CONTINENTAL list price less	19	%	direct
DUNLOP	,,	,,	18 ,, ,,
MICHELIN, GOODYEAR, FIRESTONE	,,	,,	25+10+10%

Besides these we supply Solid Tyres of all makes, Petrol, Mobil-oils and Motor Accessories at the Cheapest Rates in the Market.
N. B.—Every CONTINENTAL TYRE is GUARANTEED FIVE THOUSAND MILES RUN, and if otherwise the Claim is registered and duly amended.
THE PROVINCIAL MOTOR CAR CO.
No. 1, Charni Road, BOMBAY 4.
Telegrams: Promocar Telephone: 22551.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925, our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Competent SURVEYOR Apply to:—J. A. TRIVEDI BROTHERS, Balaghat. (C. P.) with copies of Testimonials.
A R1716.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A.

BARODA MEDICAL SERVICE—WANTED—LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Salary Rs. 80-5/2—100-5/2—120/-. Free quarters or House Rent Rs. 10 p.m. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State.
A 23949

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to represent as Life Chief Agents for The East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., for unrepresented districts. For terms etc., apply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

SALARY RS. 100—260 P.M. IN 30 DAYS.

WE can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trials. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Hawaid College, (15) Rawalpindi.
A

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CULTURED GUJERATI HINDOO LADY knowing English as Companion to a lady at Ghatkoper, attendance 12 to 5 p.m. Apply stating age, references and salary expected to Box No. 959, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R1705

WANTED—A TRAINED HINDI knowing, experienced Head Mistress for a first class Girls' School in Rajputana. Pay according to qualifications. Free unfurnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials mentioning clearly the salary required to Box No. 962, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23956

WANTED.—A CHIEF AGENT for Central Provinces and one for Berar for India Equitable Insurance Co. Ld., Educated gentlemen with experience of life insurance business and canvassing will have preference. Good terms to desirable men. Apply to SECRETARY, 1, Lal Bazar St., CALCUTTA.
A R1722

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED by a M.A., B.L. (Madras University) as Manager, Private Secretary, or Legal Adviser. For particulars apply to Box No. 925, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 1694.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—FLATS with spacious drawing room, bedrooms and bathroom, electric and gas fittings, at 135, Lamington Road, near Lal Chimney. Apply to GULABCHAND DEVCHAND, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
C 23881

SMALL OFFICE ROOM with separate entrance available at 16, Apollo Street. Please apply M. P. GOCULDAS & CO., Apollo Street.
C 23950.

TO LET—Big well-built GODOWNS at Sewri. Rent moderate. Apply personally. RECEIVER, High Court, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R1689

AVAILABLE for immediate occupation—an upper-storied Bungalow open to a free current of air on all sides, with a neatly laid out Garden, at Cleveland Road, Worli, next to the Chapel. Accom:—4 rooms on each floor (which can be let separately) Kitchen, Store-room, Garage, etc. Apply Mr. A. H. SACKLATWALLA, New Queen's Road.
C R1707

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Small well equipped PRINTING PRESS, fitted with Electric Motor in Fort. Owner leaving India. Excellent opportunity for small investors. For further particulars apply to Box No. 961. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1714

A running DISPENSARY, fully equipped near Two Tanks, is for sale. Apply Box No. 952, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1690

FOR SALE A GOING CONCERN.—Messrs. S. K. TRADING CO., 4334, East Street, Camp Poona, invite offers for the whole stock-in-trade of their shop consisting of Cottons, Woollens, Hosiery, Millinery, Jewellery, Boots, Shoes, etc., etc., either for the whole lot or for portions thereof, from bonafide buyers. The stocks are open for view. Offers may please be handed to the Manager-in-Charge.
G R23920

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

THE BEGUM NURSERY—Nurserymen and dealers in Plants of every description can supply Manure, Red Earth and Pots of sizes. Khetwadi 6th Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4. Prop.—S. S. TAKLE.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

MACHINERY, GIN-PRESS, ENGINE, BOILERS, OIL ENGINES; GRINDING OIL-RICE MILLS, PUMPS, LATHES, SAW MACHINES; OIL PRESSES, Etc.. Direct importers and suppliers. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
K B12

FOR SALE—New compound STEAM ENGINES, 11" by 17½" by 20" and 8" by 13" by 16" Ropes from Stock and maker T. R. Lees England Sole Agents, M H. DINSHAW and CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
K R 1720.

MEDICAL.

DISPENSARY FURNITURE FOR SALE Very cheap. Rare chance. Apply "P" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1729

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Ambitious students desiring to appear in the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS (F.C.R.A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other Exams. of May and June 1926, are requested to join earlier. A new class in SPECIALISED BANKING will begin from August. Moderate fees payable by instalments. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

ACCOUNTANCY.—Individual attention moderate charges, excellent results in London Chamber and Corporation of Accountants Examinations since 1906 Terms and Prospectus from THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road.

TYPEWRITING TAUGHT by the most up-to-date American Methods by V. B. PADHYE'S SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE. Thakurdwar, Bombay.
M R1647

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITER PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY REDUCED.—Call or write for Price List. Secondhand Empire No.1 with Back Spacer, Rs. 75. Oliver No. Rs. 85. No. 9, Rs 125. Remingtons and 11 F'scap and Brief from Rs. 110 upwards. Very slightly used Remington No 10 Latest Model Rs. 195. Hammond Multiplex Rs. 95, Underwood No. 5 Rs. 125. Rebuilt Remington etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
S.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable, New	234
Fox Portable (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German), New	150
Underwood 5 Rs. 160, Remington 10 from	160
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine)	160
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85
Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to All Makes.	

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 8

PHOTOGRAPHY.

FREE—With each 16" x 20" Enlargement we give celluloid beautiful Locket Photo and extra valuable gift Free. Particulars Free. Send stamp. THE NOVELTY TRADING COMPANY, 48, Morarji Gokaldas Chawl, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
P R1726

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

DEPORT YOUR WORRIES:—1. The worries and anxieties those you possess, when and how they can be removed, we tell you accurately correct ! ! 2. Send your birth date and time with one rupee note or M. O. Rs. 3, 5, V. P. not advised and more will bring you more detail particulars with dates and events 3. When birth date and time not known, mention time of writing 4. Our forecasts in all matters Mahatma Gandhi's release, lately Mumtaz affair. Gwalior Maharaja's Longevity American earthquake, etc., turned wonderfully correct TRY Yourself THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE.
R1548

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

BY HOROSCOPE, PALMISTRY wholelife fortunes, are foretold at moderate fees. See. JYOTISHI KRISHNALAL, Shanti Building, Kandewadi.
P R1711

BOON to devitalised males. Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write VAIDYA PRABHASANKER R. Ghatkopar, Thana.
P R1731

CORRECTLY PREDICTED who should stand 1st Class 1st in the last L.L.B. Examination. Ask him who has the honour. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader, and Evil Counteracter, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office. Trial Form Free on application.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE at Large Sacrifice. Neat design American wood and Glass Office Partition, Retail or lot. Apply Box No. 963, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1733

MAGIC CLOTH—ELECTRIC POLISHING CLOTH, shines all metals like Magic. No Powder. Paste or Liquid. Price Rupee 1/4. Postage 1 to 3 four annas. THE NOVELTY TRADING CO., Kalbadevi, 48, Morarji Gokuldas Chawl, Bombay 2.
T R1727

ON SUNDAY, 30th instant, at Setakant Mansions, Hughes Road, opp. Ford Automobiles, Ltd., Chowpatti, Auction Sale of very rich household, dining, drawing bedroom furniture. Best articles. Worthwhile paying visit. Sales commences 10-30 a.m. Auctioneers BYREN & CO.
T 23957

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A WORKING PARTNER.—A Proprietor of a Big Press wants a PARTNER in his Press, one having full knowledge of each and every line of Printing Press need apply. One investing some cash will be given preference. Box No. 928 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R 1610.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—Advertisements to be published in our world renowned and most beautiful "REGISTERED NATIONAL CALENDAR" for 1926. Rates Rs. 25 per square inch. For further particulars please apply to Messrs. LAJPAT RAI & SONS, Publishers, LAHORE.
R1623

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WIT, HUMOUR AND FANCY OF PERSIA.—A delightful book of Poets' Repartees, Bon-mots, Epigrams, Parodies, Humorous Stories, Play on Words, Enigmas etc., with the original Persian verses. "A book to possess and keep handy as a cheering antidote against the worries of life." (*Modern Review*) "A veritable treasury of Wit and Humour. Open it where one may, the alluring fare beguiles the unwary reader on and on." (*Praja-mitra.*) "A judicious tasteful and comprehensive collection." (*Calcutta Review*). 332 pages. Cloth-bound. Rs. 5, Post-free. From Author: M. N. KUKA, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
L R1676

AMERICAN LETTER HEADS—Latest American styles. Design Book free. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opp: Hongkong Bank, off Churchgate Street, Fort.
L R1732

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on SATURDAY, the 29th August and TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1925, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

Chaupati Road from the Old Level Crossing to its junction with Harvey Road, Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with Harvey Road, the whole of French Road. Chaupati Back Road from Harvey Road to French Road and Sandhurst Bridge.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort or *vice versa* will have to proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT—via Walkeshwar Road, Chaupati, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road over Kennedy Bridge and New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicular traffic from Fort to Walkeshwar.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT—via Hughes Road, Harvey Road past Fire Brigade Station on to Girgaum Road and down New Queen's Road.

The same route to be followed in the reverse order for vehicles proceeding from Fort to Cumballa Hill.

This order is made under the provisions of section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 11th August, 1925.
C23931

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of First Class Bengal, Welsh and Natal Steam Coal (such as Northern Natal Navigation, Durban Navigation, St. Georges and Burnside) to the above Company's Ships, as are required from time to time, approximately 2,000 to 2,500 tons per month, from the 5th September, 1925, to the 31st May, 1926.

Tenders should reach the undersigned by 12 noon (S.T.) on THURSDAY, the 3rd September, 1925.

Further particulars and conditions can be obtained from the undersigned on application.

The Management does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. J. FERNANDES,
Secretary.

Keshavji Building,
149, Frere Road,
Bombay, 28-8-1925. 23952

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

MERCARA, the 25th August, 1925.

FIVE ELEPHANTS will be sold by Auction at Hunsur on 16th September, 1925, at 2 p.m.

Hunsur is 30 miles from Mysore and 13 miles from Yedathore Railway stations by metalled roads. There is public conveyance from Mysore to Hunsur and Yedathore to Hunsur.

For further particulars apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, South Coorg, Mercara.
C23954

MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL.

PANCHGANI.

RE-OPENS after vacation on 5th September. Students and Teachers leave on 3rd and 4th September. Parents intending to send their boys are requested to write to the Undersigned. Admission, still open. HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE, Esq., M.L.C. Hony. Secretary, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C23930

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF E. C. GWYNNE—DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the late Mr. E. C. Gwynne (Married), late of Bombay District Transportation Inspector of the G.I.P. Railway, European deceased, who died at Santa Cruz, Bombay, on the 29th day of March, 1925, Probate of the Will of the above deceased was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 14th day of August, 1925, to Gerald Little the executor named in the Will of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor above named, at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Executor will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized. And all persons holding any property belonging to the said deceased are requested to communicate the same to the undersigned.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1925.

LITTLE & CO.,
Solicitor for
Mr. Gerald Little, the Executor named in the Will of the late E. C. Gwynne, deceased.
C23953

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KHANDUBHAI DAYABHAI DESAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, doing business, a Merchant ... Deceased.

(1) PRANUBHAI JOGIBHAI and (2) NANUBHAI BHIMBHAI No. 1 of Olpad Hindu Inhabitants and No. 2 of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, all at present residing at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-seventh day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 27th day of July, 1925.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C23955

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GOKULDAS PURSHOTAM of Bombay, Hindu, a Piece goods Merchant. ..... Deceased.

LAXMIDAS PURSHOTAM PARBHUDAS PURSHOTAM and ANANDAS LAKHMIDAS, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay; the Executors named in the said Will of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-second day of Aug., in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 22nd day of Aug. 1925.
Messrs. MULLA and MULLA.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C23858

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANILAL HARGOVANDAS and HARGOVANDAS MANCHAND, the Mortgagees in exercise of the power of sale reserved to them under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 23rd January, 1922, made between Mr. Abdulali Ahmedji the Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagor, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, exchange, gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure at a fixed and permanent rent of Rs. together with the messuages tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Dhanji Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 977 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1379 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 719 and Street No. 70 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Dhanji Dungari Street, on or towards the West by sweepers passage on or towards the North by the property of Hargovan Manchand and on or towards the South by the property of Rustomji Edulji Subhedar.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1925.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS.
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MOOSA AHMED, of Bombay, Halai Memon Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house, standing thereon situate lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 78 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under New Survey No. 2 and assessed by the Assessor and Collectir of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5137 and Street No. 465 and bounded as follows That is to say, on or towards the East by Lady Jamsetji Road, on or towards the West by Fazandari land, on or towards the property of Hormusji Dumasji and on or towards the South by the property of Abdul Latif Mahomed Yusuf.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1925.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.
Purchasers Attorneys.
C23959

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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly.

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas

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ACHES AND PAINS

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

Professor PANDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary, British Institute of Mental Science (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works, delineates Palms, Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc at reasonable fees. Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1 Send time, date month and year of birth for time of writing letter to above address Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

B1424

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

SPLENDID UNIVERSAL PICTURE

THE

'Man Without a Heart'

6 Parts—with an all-Star cast including,

JANE NOVAK —
KENNETH HARLAN
DAVID POWELL
FAIRE BINNEY

It is a Story, which for Novelty of Plot, Action, Thrills and Intriguing Romance, has few rivals on the Screen.

'The Man Without a Heart'

If you thought the girl you loved was about to elope with your sister's husband, what would you do?

The programme includes a 2-Reel hilarious Comedy.

To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—New Churney Road.

MIGHTY MORAL MESSAGE

Given by a PHOTO-PLAY.

A Powerful Drama of Parental Indulgence And its inevitable results

SHOWING AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Madon Theatres Ltd's. production

"PAMPERED YOUTH"

"PAMPERED YOUTH"

Every family must See it.

TIME :—SATURDAY, SUNDAY and HOLIDAY Begin at 3 p. m.

Weekdays at 5 p. m.

IMPERIAL

Continues

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

KOHINOOR FILM Coy's COMEDY DRAMA

"MY WIFE"

"MY WIFE"

Daily four shows at 5 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS
ON SAT. & SUNDAY at 3 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

A Strikingly appealing Picture with a Pep

A UNIVERSAL-JEWEL

7 parts—6500 feet—

"SIEGE"
"SIEGE"
"SIEGE"

A character-study of a strong-willed elderly woman in conflict with youth—and of how her spirit is broken and her pride humbled through the young woman's Sacrifice. Statrring the adorably charming

VIRGINIA VALLY

and the robust handsome screen hero

EUGENE O'BRIEN

Supported by an all-Star cast.

There is nothing of a war flavour about this Picture even though the title

"SIEGE"

suggests it. Instead it is a character-study, soundly written, carrying rich humanities and realities—and never once failing to record truthfully the bitter conflict of wills.

"SIEGE"

The central figure of this Drama strikes off something novel; it is the figure of an iron-willed woman in place of the masculine counterpart, so usually favoured. The celebrated actress

MARY ALDEN

plays this part sympathetically and convincingly to parfection.

The Programme includes a Comedy.

To-Night: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

WILL PRESENT SHORTLY

THE INDIAN PLAYERS

IN

"THE GODDESS"

(From th Duke of York's, Aldwych and Ambassador's Theatres, London.)

Patronised by :—

H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, Lord Willingdon, Duchess of Portland, Lord Peel, Colonel J. Wedgewood, and other Distinguished Personages.

WATCH FOR DATES !

PRECIOUS

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
DOUBLE PROGRAMME
DRAMA and SERIAL

"THE MAN FROM NOWHERE"

A Superb Thrilling Drama full of exciting incidents.

Also

THE CONCLUDING PARTS

of the popular Pathe Serial—

"INTO THE NET"

HALF RATES.

To-night: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

PRECIOUS

CINEMA—LAMINGTON ROAD

AMUSEMENTS.

Don't Miss this Opportunity of Seeing this Wonderful Film

AT THE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

On Saturday, 5th September, 1925

WHEN

CHANDER-RAO-MORE

OR

THE MURDER OF SHIVAJI THE GREAT ?

WILL BE SCREENED.

This is an excellent piece from the Maharatta history showing how the attempts of the More family to overthrow Shivaji, was foiled.

Written and Directed by

Mr. N. D. SARPOTDAR.

Photographed by

Mr. P. S. TALGIRI.

PRODUCED BY THE

UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE.

USUAL TIMINGS AND RATES.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD

5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3-30 P. M.
Prices :—Rs. 2, Re. 1. As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 Incl. Tax.

7 Reels Laughter HAROLD LLOYD

IN

SAFETY LAST

Hail to America's fun-loving boy ?
Lloyd, Prince of Sky Larkers ??
Sky High laughter Thrills ???

BY SPECIAL REQUEST OF GLOBE PATRONS

we have decided to run one Week more.

Also One Reel Pathe' Comedy

FRESH EGGS

Featuring:—PAUL PARROT.

Coming Shortly :—

LEATHER STOCKING

PATHE' SERIAL IN 10 CHAPTERS

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE New Charny Rd.

WILL SCREEN

'BHADRA BHAMINI'

OR

'TEST of CHASTITY

SPLENDID FILM PRODUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS COY., BOMBAY.

Usual Time and Moderate Rates

Gokhale's Grand Picture Art Exhibition

Opened from Cocoanut Day to all class of people.

TIME—4 p. m. to 11 p. m.
TICKET ANNAS 2.
Address:—SADASHIV STREET, Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay.

Mr. RAGHUVIR SAOKAR has recovered from illness and will take the part of "Revatee" on Sunday
SHRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ
will stage on
SATURDAY, 29th AUGUST 8-30 P.M.
VAR VANCHANA
AND ON
SUNDAY, 30th AUGUST 3 P.M. NOON,
'SAWANSHAYA KALLOL'
at
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Grant Road.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram 2-8 2 Dram-Rs 4-0 Ask free particulars to—NEW FORMULA Co., 6, and 7, OFFICE Kandi, Bengal, India

Tele. "Ghee." Kandi.

AMUSEMENTS.

'HOW I PLAY TENNIS'

BY

MLLE. LENGLEN

Exclusively Photographed By PATHE

Tennis enthusiasts have been so eager to see Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, the world's most famous Lady Tennis exponent that "A QUEUE A MILE LONG" gathered at Wimbledon a few weeks ago in the hope of securing admission—many thousands were disappointed : : : : :

HERE IS A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR TENNIS FANS TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE.

Charles Ray

IN

"DYNAMITE SMITH"

A great picture that grips and holds and makes you feel the thrill of mighty drama—but best of all it brings back Charles Ray whose whimsical, bashful, timid yet heroic home-spun characters endeared him to the world.

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME:—6, 8 & 10 P. M.

MATINEE To-day & To-morrow At 4 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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MEDICINE
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Apply for particulars to:—

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Telephone No. 1220.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN THREE VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT ARTHUR ROAD CLARKE ROAD AND AT BELLASIS ROAD WITHOUT FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Sheth Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Abdul Hamid Suleman, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated the 19th September, 1924, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the Right, Title and Interest of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned Immoveable Properties on SATURDAY, the 29th August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages and tenements standing on a portion thereof situate at Arthur Road and Clarke Road, outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 17785-519 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. A13597 and 13763, New Survey No. 13424 and Cadastral Survey No. 200, Byculla Division and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Nos. 7369 to 7373 and Street Nos 1A, 1B, 1C 20 and 22 all which premises are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Dr. H. Gurjeos, on or towards the East by the respective properties of the Bombay Municipality; Luxmidas Gokuldas Dossa and Bai Mongibai and Bai Hesarbai, daughters of Govindji Thackersey Moolji, on or towards the South by Clarke Road and on or towards the West by the respective properties of Velji Lakhamsey Nappoo Bhagwandas Narottamdas, Ismailji Currimbhoy Peerbhoy Urpha Unerjan Bardawala Abdul Latiff Haji Mahomed Fehentulla Haji Khamsia and Arthur Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land with the messuage and tenements standing thereon situate at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6616 square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 13696, 13850, 13666, and 13848, New Survey No. 2573, 2A, 3566 and Cadastral Survey No 227 Byculla Division and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3333 and 3343 and Street Nos. 220, 231, 1 to 9 and 233, all which premises are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Mohomed Shaikh Abdul Wahed Mishari, on or towards the East by Municipal Maternity Home, on or towards the South by Bellasis Road and on or towards the West by the property of Ratanbai Burjorji Patel.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of land with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situated at Arthur Road and Clarke Roads, outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurements 8762 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. A13597 13763, New Survey No. 1/3424, Cadastral Survey No. 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, Byculla Division and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 7369 to 7373 and Street Nos. 1A, 1B, 1C, 20 to 22 all which premises are bounded on or towards the North-West by Arthur Road, on or towards the South-West by Jacob Circle, on or towards the South by Clarke Road and on or towards the East by the property of the family of Ludha Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Kapadia and Shroff at their office at Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BEST OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GHATKOPER BAZAR ROAD.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHIMUR ROAD GHATKOPER.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will by order of the owners, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on SUNDAY, the 30th August 1925 at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDUDE REFERRED TO THE GHATKOPER PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Ghatkoper Monje Kircle Tarf Bombay Pot Tukdi Kurla and Taluka Salsette Tukdi and Zilla Thana containing by admeasurement three thousand three hundred and thirteen square yards or thereabouts and forming a part of Survey No. 75 Entry No. 592-994-997 with the buildings messuages tenements standing thereon and assessed by the Ghatkoper Kirole Municipality under B Ward House Nos. 59-60 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Dayal Ladha on or towards the South by property belonging to Jivandas Vussonji on or towards the West by property belonging to Vallabhdas Tejpal Godco and on or towards the East by the public road and which premises are at present in the possession and occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

P. S.—Private offers will also be received by the Undersigned and accepted if agreeable to the Vendor.

GANDHI & CO,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th August, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc.

On account of the underwriters about 31 bottles Bristow's cocoanut hair oil.

By order of the Office concerned.—

About 1500 Dozens "Mita" boot polish (black).

1 piece white shirtings (34 yds.)

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 4263 of 1924 (Maskati vs. Burjanjoo).—

One cupboard and one Austrian iron safe on stand.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred broughem.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, receiver in Suit No. 4034 of 1922 (Jamshedjee Muncherjee Shroff vs. N. H. Moos), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-DAY Saturday, the 29th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms a lot of furniture such as chairs, easy chairs, table, sideboard, cupboards, etc., etc.

One tank and roller lying at Sewri and on view.

The propert yof a gentleman—soft, low chairs, cabinet, three seated ottoman, cushion rocking chair, ceiling fans with regulators etc.

To-morrow Sunday, the 30th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Watsons Annexe No. 12, Apollo Bunder, valuable furniture, glass, crockery, and plated-ware, dining table, chairs, side boards, dumb waiters, chesterfield suite, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, nearly new China matting, cabinets, writing tables, phonograph, wall clocks etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ANDHERI.

On TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 30th August, 1925, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for Mr. Shantaram Narayen Patel and in exercise of the right resolved to him in the Decree, dated the 27th day of May 1924 in the High Court suit No. 1382 of 1924 Shantaram Narayen Patel vs. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, sell by public auction on the premises the right, title and interest of the said Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai in the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of A. A. Gaya Sambha Bhagoji Hamard, Mr. C. D. Vaidya and J K Desai:—All that piece or parcel of land together with buildings thereon situate at Andheri in the Bombay Suburban District in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra in the Registration District Thana bearing entry No. .....Survey No. 9 part of Plot Nos. 1, 2, 3 and No. 4 measuring about 1610 square yards bounded on the East by private road of Mr. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai, on the West by the property of Shantaram Narayen Patel, on the North by the Vesava Road and on the South by the property of Mr. Jamsetji Kanjibhai Desai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Dabholker and Jeshtaram, Solicitors, 80 Esplanade Road, or the undersigned.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

J S MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN OLD BUILDING MATERIALS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF MANGALORE TILED SHED, BOILER, ETC., OF THE VICTORY SAW MILLS.

Under instructions from Turkish Red Crescent Society, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of August, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Victory Saw Mills, situate opposite the Cotton Green Railway station near the Tram Terminus, Tank Bunder, the materials of the aforesaid Mills which were handed over to the said Society by the Central Khilafat Committee of India comprising Mangalore tiled shed, teak partition, planks, compound railing putties, boiler, chimney, etc.

Cash will be required and the materials to be taken deliver of and vacant possession given within 8 days of the sale.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th Aug.	MOREA	..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	..	MONGOLIA x	16,004
10th ,,	CHINA	..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	..	NALDERAx	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA	..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA *	10,919
1926.				
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI	..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND,	..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA	..		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	..	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MANTUA *	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI	..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†	..		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	..	NALDERAx	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA *	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA	..		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI	..		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.		Tons
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	..	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	..	8,285
26th	MADURA	..	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	..	8,278
1926			
14th Jany.	WARFIELD*	..	6,060
4th ,,	Cargo Steamer	..	
18th Febry.	Cargo Steamer	..	
18th Mar.	DOMALA	..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	..	8,278
29th ,,	DUMANA	..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	..	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
1st Sep.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

2nd Sept.	TAKADA	..	East & S. Africa
2nd ,,	BAMORA	..	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
4th ,,	VARELA	..	Busreh via Karachi
4th ,,	JAPAN	..	Calcutta via Colombo & Madras.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have meantime been suspended but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday, via Kathiawar.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

"COTTON INDUSTRY IN INDIA"
JAPANESE COMPETITION
SERIES OF SPECIAL ARTICLES
Reprinted from the
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Price As. -/8/- per Book
Can be had from the
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS,
139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 28.
S S Falkenfels, Metz, Busrah.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind Morley, London.
S S Sikh, Dowle, Java.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 29.
S S Hoogkerk, Vandijk, Hamburg.
S S Egremont, Holth, New York.
S S Morea, Fitzroy, London.

LOADING.

Aug. 28.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 28th August, Agent P and O. S N Co.
Malwa due about 4th September, Agent P and O. S N Co.
Ranpura due about 11th September, Agent P and O. S N Co.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH.

Hatipura due about 14th September, Agent M M & Co.
Nirvana due about 5th October, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 28th August Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 6th Sepember, Agent G T Co.
Clan Keith due about 11th September Agent J F Co.
City of Yokohama, due about 16th September, Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Kandara due about 6th September, Agent J F Co.
Bassono due about 10th September, Agent P F Co.
Othello due about 1st October, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Schwarzenfels due about 2nd September, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Axenfels due about 11th September, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Reichenfels due about 20th September, Agent L Edward Ltd.
Weissenfels due about 30th September, Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURGH.

Benares due about 12th September Agent L Edward Ltd.
Taiwan due about 30th September, Agent G T Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th September Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th October, Agent T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 1st September, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 1st October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 9th September, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk, due about 6th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Auckland due about 26th, Agent F Campbell & Co.
Haleric due about 7th September Agents F Campbell and Co.
City of Sparta, due about 15th September, Agent F F Campbell and Co.

FROM KOBE.

Indus Maru due about 11th September, Agent O S Kaisha.
Ceylon Maru due about 15th September, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Tacoma Maru due about 15th September, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 6th September, Agent F and O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 23rd September, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karagola due about 5th September, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 19th September, Agent M M Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, August 28.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Cape Ortegal 3136 K'chi 30-2 S S N N Co. Ld.
2 Morea 5946 London 29/8 M M & Co.
3 Cl. Mackenzie 4142 N.F. 27/8 J F & Co.
4 Nalgora, Karachi 27-8-25 M M Co.
6 Cl. Macmillian 5370 F. Islands 3/9 J F & Co.
10 Takada 4273 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
11 Karoa 3607 Africa 16/9 M M & Co.
14 Pilsna Trieste 1/9 L T & Co.
16 Japan 3837 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
16 Mundra 4461 Java. 5/9 M M & Co.
17 Arcturus. 3816 Colombo, 30/8 Vel. Bros.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Crostafels 3080, K'chi 1/9 L Edwards.
3 Bamora 1828, Basra 3/9 M M & Co.
5 Cairnhill Dunkirk, 1/9 G T & Co.
8 Garada 3218 Java, N.F. M M & Co.
10 Tarantia, Liverpool 5/9 G T & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

K Dalgoma 3571 N.F. M M & Co.
G Hatarana 4592 Surdej N F. M M & Co.
L & M Mirzapore, Kobe N F P & O & Co.
C & R Chyebana 4022. N.F. N.F., M M & Co
N Nazareno 37571 Genova 1/9 L. Triestino, N Co.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The monsoon has been fairly active in Lower Burma, North-east India and the Peninsula. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the North of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, East Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Deccan; and local in Assam, Orissa, the Punjab Hills, and the North Madras Coast.

A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chot Nagpur, East United Provinces, Bombay Deccan, West Hyderabad and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Mergui four; Moulmein three; Rangoon and Akyab one; Bassein two; Dhubri one and a half; Silchar two; Shillong and Balasore one; Angul one and a half; Purnea two; Dharbhanga and Jagdalpur one; Raipur three; Hanamkonda two; Karwar and Mercara one and a half; and Masulipatam one.

Forecast:—No large change.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 28th Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 28th Aug. 1923.	June 1st to 28th Aug. 1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct
Colaba Point ..	0 25	43 87	59 11	35 00
Fort	0 27	49 19	61 11	38 89
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 15	46 86	56 97	..
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, Aug. 27

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr inches.		29.741
Temperature of Air	80 3	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	76.3	"
Dew Point	74.4	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	82%	
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	8.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85 3	"
Minimum do. do. ..	76.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WNW,WS.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	220	miles
Fall of Rain	0.66	inches
Total fall during month ..	0.54	"
Do, do year.. ..	46.54	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th Aug. ..	0.09	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. t in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. a.m.	Depth on Still. ft in.
	Ag			Aug.		
Fri	28	6 39	25 0	28	10 59	21 5
		17 13	24 8		..	..
Sat.	29	2 24	28 7	29	5 49	17 1
		14 40	28 1		18 29	17 0
Sun	30	8 38	26 6	30	1 27	17 5
		20 1(	25 5		13 45	20 0
M	31	9 31	27 8	31	2 34	16 2
	Sep	21 20	26 6	Sep.	15 14	18 8
Tu	1	10 1(	28 9	1	3 28	15 7
		22 1:	27 7		16 18	17 6
W	2	10 5(	29 7	2	4 15	15 1
		23 2	28 6		16 59	16 5
Tun	3	11 5:	30 6	3	5 1	14 9
		23 5(	29 1		17 40	15 8

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a.m.	p.m.
Aug. 29 (Sat.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 57m.
Aug. 30 (Sun.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56m.
Aug. 31 (Mon.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 55m.
Sept. 1 (Tue.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 55m.
Sept. 2 (Wed.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 54m.
Sept. 3 (Thu.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 53m.

GOVT. PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

"INDIANISATION" SCHEME.

The Government of Bombay has for some time had under consideration a scheme for Indianisation of the Printing and Stationery Department. As a tentative measure Government have sanctioned a scheme on the following lines:—Two graduate candidates, who have already served as apprentices at the Government Central Press for three years, will be deputed to England for a three years' training. They will be granted State Scholarships each of the value of £252 (inclusive of a bonus of £40 which is liable to reduction) plus an extra amount to cover the cost of the necessary fees for training in Costing Accounts.

Applications will also be invited for candidates to serve as apprentices at the Government Central Press. These, after a two years' apprenticeship, will be sent to England for a five years' training. The selection will be made from applicants of all classes of British Indian subjects domiciled in the Bombay Presidency. The apprentices will get Rs. 60 a month during apprenticeship at the Government Central Press. Before deputing them to England they will be called upon to execute a bond to the effect that they will serve Government for at least 10 years after return or in default pay Government Rs. 15,000 as penalty.

The recruits after their training in England will be eligible for the following appointments:—Assistant Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay. Assistant Manager, Yeravda Prison Press, Manager, Commissioner's Press, Karachi, Manager, Yeravda Prison Press, Yeravda, Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay and Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frc. 764
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 80½.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 794.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 162.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 215½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4 85-5/8
London—Paris Frcs. 103.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.07.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.45.
London—Rome Liras 130.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange marked steady.

London, Aug. 27.
Tele. Transfers firm 1/6 5/32
Bar Gold steady £4.4.1 1/2
Bar Silver Spot steady 32 5/8

London, Aug. 27.
Rentes 3 per cent. 45 1/2
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 5/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady China buying.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent. since 6th instant.
Bullion.—Bars sold £2,0,000
Sovereigns for Export to Switzerland £5,000

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 27.

Stockholm	18.07
Christiania	24.76
Amsterdam	12.05
Switzerland	25.07
Prague	163.87

London, Aug. 27.
Exchange on London in Paris 103.60
Exchange on London in Germany 20.40
Exchange on London in Italy 129.35
London, Aug. 26.
August sellers 12/3
Exchange Belgium 107.78
Exchange Athens 317.50

New York, Aug. 27.
Demand Bills 4.85.25

DISCOUNTS.

London, Aug. 27.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 17 3/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.
3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4½ p.c.
MONEY:—
Call 1-1/2 per cent.
1 Month 1-1/2 per cent.
3 Months 2.1/4 per cent.
6 Months 3.1/2 per cent.
Tone of Market—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Aug. 27.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £89 1/2 —1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £90 3/4 unchanged.
War Loans 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 11/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76 5/8 —1/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent, £101 5/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 1/2 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 56 5/8 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 51 unchanged
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 68 1/4 —1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 7/8

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 28.
Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/7/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6/0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/8/0.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/2/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/2/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/2/6.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 73/4/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/4/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/2/0.

London, Aug. 27.
Bar gold ready s. 84.11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32/10.
Silver forward d. 32/11.
TONE OF SILVER—
Cash steady, forward firm. India and China bought. Continent sold. Reaction towards fall possible after the rise. We think some farther rise possible.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay Aug. 28.

-day Reuter reported 1 point lower to ints higher in New York futures. The et declined early but improved at the on short covering. Liverpool has been rted 10 to 11 points lower. The de- was due to long liquidation on re- of further rain in Texas.

ssrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York ds Messrs. A. Nordon and Co., cable r date 27th inst. as under:—

Tone of market better this level of ."

accordance with a little change re- in New York futures the Marwari opened this morning unchanged at 14½ for Broach April/May and im- to Rs. 415 on general buying. down to Rs. 414½ the market further ved to Rs. 416 on Commission Houses Exporters buying and closed at the rate. At Cotton Green the market at Rs. 416 and going up by half a closed at Rs. 415½ at 6-30 p.m. Japan rters and Bazar operators were free for Broach April/May, while Euro- Exporters were buyers.

mra January opened at Rs. 394½ operators were moderate sellers. On by Commission Houses and Expor- the market closed steady at Rs. 395 al January was quoted Rs. 350 nomi-

marked for ready cotton remained yesterday and the demand was nomi- and about 1,500 bales were reported to been sold.

ON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug 28, 6-30 p.m.

lly Good Broach April/May	415½
lly Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	349½
le Oomra Dec/Jan.	395

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Description.	Superfine	Fine.	F. Gd.	Gd.
G. Broach	482	472	462	452

T INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

lly Good Broach April/May	415
lly Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	350
le Comra Dec/Jan.	395

DY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28

	Ready	December.
al Superfine M.G.	420	.....
ab Fine M.G.	400/5	378
al F.G.M.G.	380	.....
Punjab Fine M.G.	400/5	.....
Punjab F.G. M.G.	385	.....
ab-Americans M. G.	450/70	.....
dha-Hingt. Fine M.G	440/50	445
our	445/60	445
mals Fine M.G.	.....	430
aon Fine M.G.	430/35	430
mangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
oti Fine M. G.	400/25	418
ngaon-Akola Fine M.G	400/20	418
kpur Fine M.G.	400	.....
ndesh Fine M.G.	400	408
ndesh F.G.M.G.	375	.....
ash Fine M.G.	405	450
ch Fully Good M.G.	450	440
hia Fine M.G.	.....	405
hia F.G.M.G.	.....	390
rwar S. G.	450	.....
mata M. G.	450	.....
erus M.G.	420	.....
aj M.G.	430	.....
bodai M.G.	480/90	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 28.

The following are the receipts of cotton luce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 on 27th August 1925:

otton	2967 Bales.
heat,	3239 Cwts.
ussed	3446 ,,
ice, etc.	503 ,,
inseed	972 ,,
ppyseed	558 ,,
roundnuts	80 ,,
storseed	3816 ,,
ee	3554 ,,
erabillams	86 ,,
ottonseed	9841 ,,
ourasseed	34 ,,
ram	362 ,,
uwar	1003 ,,
asur	Nil.
arley	178 ,,
ajri	415 ,,
tal	719 Tons.

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 27.

ara Up River Fine, Spot Sept/Oct. ers 36 .

ne :—Dull.

lantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Sept. ers 36 1/4.

one :—Firm on reserve sellers moderate uiries.

ibbed smoked sheets Sept. sellers paid 1/4

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 27.

Karachi Barley Aug/Sept. sellers 40/6

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September, This year.	Last year
Khandesh	..	294,418	340,771
Central India	55	346,895	3[illegible]
Bhir and Nagar	14	208,362	2[illegible]
Hyderabad-Gaorani	42	97,240	1[illegible]
Berar	..	568,336	647,314
Central Provinces	94	357,006	2[illegible]
Total Oomras	205	1,772,288	1,8[illegible]
Dholera	84	313,819	184,90
N.-W. Provinces	..	131,937	1[illegible]
Rajputana	100	83,540	[illegible]
Sind Punjab	..	363,179	31[illegible]
Broach	310	482,018	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	107	219,166	18,920
Westerns-Northerns	600	123,307	[illegible]
Coconadas	..	2,597	2,88
Tuticorin and Cambodia	..	44,367	34,22
Persian	85	6,870	8,70
American	..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	1,479	74,808	78,[illegible]
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,495	877
Total	3,867	35,29,830	32,[illegible]

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 20th Aug.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year
Europe	2,442	695,375	1,0[illegible]
Japan & China	1,000	2,013,294	1,5[illegible]
Coast Ports	294	32,568	6[illegible]
Up country by Rail.	..	11,070	[illegible]
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	4,430	[illegible]
Total	3,736	27,61,724	2,7[illegible]

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 100 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.

Mid. American Spot.—Universal standard 12.69 fair quiet.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 28.10

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	22.73
January	22.44
March	22.75

New York Noon Call—

October	22.71
January	22.43
March	22.73

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

October	22.06
January	22.35

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

Future Delivery Prices:—

August	12.48	—.09
October	12.11	—.10
November	11.99	—.14
December	12.04	—.09
January	12.05	—.10
March	12.11	—.10
May	12.17	—.10

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

November	21.70	—.05
January	21.25	—.05
March	21.15	—.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
August	12.46 —.11
September	12.22 —.09
October	12.10 —.11
November	12.00 —.10
December	12.03 —.10
January	12.05 —.10
February	12.05 —.10
March	12.11 —.10
April	12.10 —.11
May	12.16 —.11
June	12.12 —.12
July	12.13 —.11
August	12.08 —.11

Tone:—Barley steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

August	25.00+.05
September	23.55+.05
October	23.00+.05
November	21.80+.05
December	21.60
January	21.30
February	21.25
March	21.20
April	21.15
May	21.10
June	21.05
July	21.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

Scinde, Good	9.20
Scinde, Fully Good	9.60
Scinde, Fine	10.00
Bengal, Good	9.30
Bengal, Fully Good	9.70
Bengal, Fine	10.10
Oomra, Good	10.15
Oomra, Fully Good	10.55
Oomra, Fine	10.95
Broach, Good	10.60
Broach Fully Good	11.00
Broach, Fine	11.40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's Exports to Continent	8,000

Futures at New York.—

October	22.78	—.01
January	22.53	
March	22.84	+.02
May	23.14	+.02

Spot Cotton at New York 23.05

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 22.25 —.06

Futures at New Orleans.—

October	22.19	—.01
January	22.44	—.02

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 1/2

Demand Bills 4.85.25

Silver:—Foreign mined mutilated.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Aug. 27.

Futures at New York.

October	22.78	—.01
January	22.53	
March	22.84	+.02
May	23.14	+.02

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C Liverpool.

October	12.10	—.11
January	12.05	—.10
March	12.11	—.10
May	12.16	—.11

NORDEN & CO.'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Brokers, and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin, Mumbadevi, received the following cable yesterday from their New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co:—

New York, Aug. 27.

"Tone of market is better at this level."

SHARES.

London, Aug. 27.

Hongkong Bank	£127 1/2
Chartered Bank	£19 7/8
National Bank	£47 1/2
P. & O. Bank	10
Eastern Bank	£6 1/16

London, Aug. 27.

The Bank of England Returns of the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£163,200,000	Dec.	800,000
Public Deposits	£21,800,000	Inc.	5,300,000
Other Deposits	£104,200,000	Dec.	6,000,000
Govt. Securities	£35,400,000	Inc.	1,400,000
Other Securities	£70,100,000	Dec.	1,200,000
Notes & Gold	£38,700,000	Dec.	900,000

The Bank Reserve is 30.6 per cent of the Liabilities.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Aug. 28

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	68 12
Baroda	50	4	72
Central Co-operative	50	7½	60
Central	25	1½	22 6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	80
Imperial	500		1410
Imperial Contributory	125	10	365
Union	72	—	3 4

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	6	6
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28	
Indian Cement O.	350	—	27	8
Kachi Cement O.	100	—	27	8
Katni Cement D.	40	—	65	
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2	
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	46	4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.o.	830	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.o.	146	
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.o.	113	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.o.	86	
Gujerat	100	5 p.o.	81	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.o.	75	
Jorkana	100	5 p.o.	74	
Manora Bhon	90	5 p.o.	69	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.o.	76	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.o.	79	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.o.	95	
Sind Linght	100	6 p.o.	152	8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.o.	642	8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.o.	71	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	76	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	180	
Scindia Steam	30	—	6	9

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.o.	83	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	460	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	815	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	90	10
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.o.	61	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	750	
Tata HydroElec P.	1,000	7 p.o.	830	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93	
Surat Electricity	100	—	75	
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	360	
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	510	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	500	—	475	
Jyoti	475	..	200	
Kasturi & Sabapathy	500	90-35	1090	
Indian Cotton	125	20	195	
Kesarmad Manufacturing	250	—	225	
New Berar	500	80	775	
New East India	1,000	..	250	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	650	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	850	
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100	—	112	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	13	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	360	
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	88	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	8
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum	..	—	4	7
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	Sh. 8	225	
Jessop Engineering	50	7-8	90	
Mckenzie	100	30 p.o.	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35	
Port Canning	1,000	50	680	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	60	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.o.	92	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	10	202	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	52	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	14	
Thacker	50	—	200	
Telephone	50	1	22	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420	
Jupiter	15	..	4	8
New India	25	1-0	13	0
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	675	
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	385
Alliance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	9
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Bijoy Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	355
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	762 8
Bombay Industrial	100	—	15
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	300
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	30
Century	100	20y	327 8
Central India O.	100	16	450
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Dayabhai	100	—	45
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	90
Coorla	100	7	125
Coorlent	100	6	185
Currumbhoy	250	—	345
David	500	—	400
Dawn	250	40	575
Diamond O.	100	—	11
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	242 8
Edward Sassoon	200	—	135
Elphinstone O.	100	—	22
Emperor Edward	500	—	320
Fazulbhoy	250	25	766 4
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	700
Globe	100	—	45
Gokak	100	7	104 4
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1025
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	202 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	—
Indore Malwa United	100	*22-8	360
Indian Woollen	50	—	10
Jam shed O.	250	—	70
Kasoorchand	500	—	82 8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80
Kohinoor	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	—	1000
Lakhmi Cotton	1,000	350	4500
Machorao Scindia	100	—	25
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	90
Madras United	250	15	600
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2325
Maturadas	100	—	140
Mayer Sassoon	500	—	105
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2375
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	150
Mysore	50	5	115
New City of Bombay	100	10	200
New Great Eastern	200	10y	253 12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	67
Pearl	250	12	412 8
Phoenix	100	15	410
Planet	100	—	12 8
Premier	100	—	55
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	23 12
Sassoon Silk	500	..	500
Shahapur	1,000	1000	9475
Simplex	250	—	97 8
Sirsahapurji Broacha	100	..	70
Standard	500	100	1325
Swadeshi	100	18	440
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	65
Vasnu Cotton O	500	90	1700
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Ahmedabad Advance				385
Bombay Cotton				350
Bombay Dyeing	768-12	768-12	760	765-8
Century	328-4	328-4	321-4	322-8
Central India	450	450	448-12	450
Colaba Land				8-1
Crescent	181-4	185	181-4	181-
Edward Sassoon				35
Fazulbhoy	775	775	762-8	766 4
Finlay				130
Globe				45
Gokak				104-8
Indian Bleaching				2 2-
Indore Malwa	363-12	363-12	360	360
Kohinoor				360
Madhowjee				70
Madhuradas				140
Mayer Sassoon				105
Mysore				115
New Great	269	260	252-8	253-12
Osmanney				67-8
Overi	420	420	412-8	412-8
Phoenix				410
Simplex			100	97 8
Swadeshi	437-8	437-8	435	435-
Swan Mills				160
Tata Mill				65

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				112-8
Bombay Steam				76-
Tram Co., Ord.				90-10
Bundi Cement				6-6
Indian Cement				27-8
Central India Mining				28
Kachi Cement Ord.				27 8
Shivrajpur				46 4
Tata Hydro	755	757-8	750	7-0
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.				14
Tata Iron & Steel, Def. 51-14		52-8	51-4	52-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, August 28.

		Rs. a.
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper	65 14
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36	84 8
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47	95 8
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933	99 13
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99 14
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	101 0
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105 7
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101 6
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102 2
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	103 10
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104 0
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	104 10
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109 0
4 per cent.	Port Trust 1974	75 8
4 per cent.	Municipal 1974	75 0
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust 1974	75 0
6 per cent.	Port Trust 1930	100 4
6 per cent.	Municipal 1929-49	100 8

Tone of Market:—Quite with more sellers.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Aug. 27.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/6

PANCHGANI HINDU EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HINDU HIGH SCHOOL PANCHGANI

The only ideal Hindu residential School on the hills in western India,

Excellent climate, picturesque surroundings, education (from Infant class, Gujarati and Marathi upto matriculation of the Bombay University), good Medical supervision, matron in charge of juniors.

New term begins on 3rd September. Boarding, lodging and School fees per month Rs. 52/- only.

For prospectus, apply to:

THE SECRETARY.
Panchgani Hindu Education Society
c/o Sahitiya Press,
10-14, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 28th August.

Jute:—Albion 465; Alliance 610; Anglo-India 425; Auckland 260; Barnagore 767; Bally 239; Birla 8; Belvedere 465-77; Budge-Budge 459; Caledonian 565; Chapdani 1-2; Clive 41/14-42; Craig 5; Cheriot 243; Dalhousie 408; Delta 475; Empire 50; Fort Gloster 925; Fort William 386; Gondalpara 855; Gourepore 760; Hukumchand 10/4; Hooghly 74; Howrah 42/2; Kamarhatty 560-65; Kankinarrah 450-56; Kelvin 780; Khardah 450; Kinnison 985; Lansdowne 310-14; Lawrence 620-25; Lothian 355-53; Naihati 465; National 29-4; New Central 365; Northbrook 55; Nuddea 50; Orient 192; Presidency 7/12; Reliance 65; Soorah 28; Standard 430-35; Union 310; Waverly 7.

Hessian 18/7-10.

Jute 89/4-6.

Cotton—Bengal-Nagpur 14; Dunbar 142; Keshavram Cotton 3/4.

Miscellaneous.—Burma Corp. 10/8 I. I. Still 19; Madon Theatres 2/-0; Imperial Bank 1405; Imperial Conty. 361.

Remarks.—Market better.

METALS.

London, Aug. 27.

English best Selected Copper £66

Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 1/8

Copper Braziers £82

Yellow Metal 69 1/4 nett per ton

Hard Spelter 31 3/4

Corrugated Sheets £16 1/4

Tin Block £256 3/4

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 27.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Aug/Sept. sellers 56/6

Rozario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug/Sept. sellers 58

Tone :—Quiet—Easier.

Australian Aug/Sept. sellers 59 Sept paid 59 inactive.

Tone :—Quiet.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 27.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

Aug/Sept. paid £19 1/2

Jan/Feb. paid £19

Sept/Oct. sellers £19 5/8

Cottonseed Bombay. Aug/Sept. sellers £9 1/2

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. sellers firm £22 5/8

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton Aug/Sept. buyers £21 1/2

Rapeseed. Toria, per ton Aug/Sept. buyers £22

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton Aug/sept. value £23 1/4

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton Aug/Sept. value £21

Tone:—Dull and easier.

Yellow Cawnpore Aug/Sept. nominal £23 1/8.

Linseed Bombay Aug/Sept. sellers £22 3/4

SILVER.

London, Aug. 27.

Mocatta's silver report states that though market is very quiet—undertone is decidedly good. China has been chief support and bought both in London and America. There has also been moderate demand from Indian bazars. How far Mis China buying is merely precautonary measure. it is difficult to ascertain but as long as it continues market will have risng tendency and some further advance seems possible. America was very reluctant seller and but for some continental selling offerings would have been very small.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 27.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—

September sellers 15/7 1/2

Oct/Dec. sellers 15/7 1/2

Jan/Mar. sellers 15/10 1/2

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—

Jan/Mar. sellers 16/1

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—

Jan/Mar. sellers 16/1 3/4

Tone:—Shipment rather dearer still no demand for India.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 28.

During the week under review there have been three days during which there was cessation of work (both Kanta and Soda being inactive). During the period under activity the Market enjoyed a quiet but steady tone with the prices unchanged around last week-end price-levels both in respect of Ready and Forward Prices. The highest and the Lowest rates this week were Rs. 15/3 and Rs. 15/1 for Ready Sugar, Sh. 15 and Sh. 14/10 for August Sh. 15/2 and Sh. 15 for September, Eh. 15/7 and Sh. 15/5 for Octo-Nov-Dec, and Sh. 16 and Sh. 15/10 for Jan-Feb-March shipment for New Crop Java Sugar.

Total Stock are estimated at 2,25,000 bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar last evening:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

BOMBAY CHRONICLE is SOLD at

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

(Publishers Telugu "TO-DAY".)

SALE AND ADVERTISING AGENTS.

831, Residency, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

Ready Rs. 15/1 per cwt.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment August Sh 14/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment September Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment, Jan-Feb-March Sh. 15/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

The Sugar Merchants' Association, in deference to the wishes of the Mahomedan Members, has resolved to observe on Friday, the 28th inst, cessation of work (both Kanta and Soda) as a mark of protest against the reported bombardment of Medina and sacrilegious acts of Wahabis.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 27.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags.—

Aug/Sept. sellers £21 5/8

Linseed Tone:—Firm more enquiry.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

August sellers 40

Sept/Dec. paid 40

MILL STORES MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 28.

No fluctuations of importance, have been noticed. Prices ruled steady, the buyers being few. Stocks have accumulated, and indenting is comparatively limited. Healds are quoted at Rs. 1-1-6 and Home price is somewhere near 19d. c.i.f. Bombay. Woolen goods are quiet. Bobbins have nothing of importance.

The quotations are:—

Healds—15/40s	Rs.	1 1 6
Reeds	Rs.	0 2 1
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Ken	Rs.	8 0 0
Scroll Bandings	Rs.	1 5 0
Tubular Bandings	Rs.	1 12 0
Ropes	Rs.	1 13 0
Shedding Tubes	Rs.	24 0 0
Roving Tubes	Rs.	20 0 0
Pirns Conical 5"	Rs.	6 4 0
Pirns Universal	Rs.	6 0 0
Pirns-Weft	Rs.	6 0 0
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel	Rs.	6 4 0
Warper Bobbins	Rs.	60 0 0
Dobby Harness	Rs.	18 0 0

CHEMICAL MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Bleaching Powder owing to sudden scarcity saw very great animation and price touched Rs. 26. Farina also in view of a reported failure of crop in Holland has rapidly advanced Brown Sugar lead, Ammine Salt, Epsom Salt, and other chemicals are practically quiet. Market in general is very dull.

Quotations are:—

Epsom Salt	Rs.	4 12 0
Antimony Salt	Rs.	0 9 0
Bleaching powder	Rs.	21 0 0
Potassium Chlorate	Rs.	0 4 3
Caustic Soda	Rs.	18 8 0
Magnesium Chloride	Rs.	5 0 0
Dextrine	Rs.	20 8 0
Sodium Sulphide	Rs.	9 8 0
Acitic Acid	Rs.	0 8 0
Aniline Salt	Rs.	0 9 3
Hydrosulphide Soda	Rs.	1 12 0
Zinc Chloride	Rs.	20 8 0
Litharge Flake	Rs.	39 0 0
Farina	Rs.	17 0 0
Oxalic Acid	Rs.	22 0 0

COULARS.

Aug. 28.

We have to report poor business and tone in favour of the Buyers. Napthol and Dyes are in good demand from the Madras Presidency. Alizarines are in some demand at Rs. 68 per cwt. small packing. Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals are pessing at Rs. 1-6-0 and 1-12-0 per lb. respectively. Miscellaneous section is quiet.

Quotations:—

Napthol A. S.	Rs. 6 per lb.
Napthol A.S.	Rs. 7 per lb.
Alizarines	Rs. 67/68 per cwt.
Congo Red	Rs. 1/5/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals	Rs. 5-8-0 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals	Rs. 1/6/0 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals	Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.
Sulpher Black	Rs. 0/12/6 per lb.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating, but on the whole show a moderate decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. Early the market improved on short covering on reports of continued high temperatures, but later the prices gave way on long liquidation and hedge selling.

Since last we wrote the tone of the American market has been more or less of a bearish nature and values this week have steadily moved in a downward direction due to the fact that weather conditions and crop prospects are generally favourable.

The main feature of the week has naturally been the issuance of the Government Agricultural Report on condition, with its indication of a crop based on these lines upto the middle of the present month which made its appearance here on the 25th instant. The Report published gave the condition figure of 62 per cent. not far removed from general expectations, and indicating a crop of 13,990,000 bales, whilst the ginnings showed a record figure of 578,000 bales. The report was construed "bearishly" both in Liverpool and on the American Exchanges, and although there was no material change in price movements on the very day of the announcement of this report the markets since then have distinctly shown a sagging tendency as a result of the short interest created by the bearish nature of the report.

Since the compilation of the last Bureau Report, weather conditions in Texas and Oklahoma, according to private reports to hand, have been rather of an unfavourable nature and for the past few days there has again been talk of unduly high temperatures. This fact is confirmed by the Weekly Government Report received here on Thursday stating that the weather has been less favourable.

Trade reports from Manchester have again been of a rather cheerful description, but the serious financial troubles amongst a certain class of the spinning industry have had the effect of creating nervousness on the part of traders and hence business continues on a restricted scale.

The demand for American spot cotton during the week was rather slack and sales men had an easy time. No new developments have taken place although the general tendency of prices has been to steady up.

Broadly speaking whilst we cannot disguise the fact that the early marketing of the crop may bring about further hedge selling and cause the markets to temporarily decline, we think it would be advisable to buy them, as we expect that purchases made in such weak markets will be liquidated more satisfactorily to buyers, especially in view of the fact that we have witnessed no material weakness on present declines whilst on the other hand any scarcity of contracts will, we think, bring about a real recovery in values. For the long run, however, we are inclined to take a bearish view of the outlook seeing that crop prospects on the whole are generally considered to be good.

The local market has more or less followed the trend of the American markets. Forward contract prices remained rather steadier until the settlement of the July/August Broach Contract on the 25th inst. after which date the market began to give way gradually under the influence of generally favourable weather conditions to date in this country on the whole.

Business in the ready market has been put through on a moderate scale during this week.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	last week	this week
New York October	23.28	22.78—50
New York January	23.04	22.53—51
New York March	23.32	22.84—48
New York May	23.65	23.14—51
Liverpool October	12.39	12.10—29
Liverpool January	12.32	12.05—27
Liverpool March	12.38	12.11—27
Liverpool May	12.43	12.16—27

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good Broach July/August opened on the 21st instant at Rs. 456½ and going down to Rs. 454½ advanced to Rs. 457 on Commission Houses and Bazar operators buying. The official Room rate on the 25th instant was Rs. 465. F.G. Broach April/May opened on the 21st instant at Rs. 420 and fluctuating within a small range declined to Rs. 417 on local Bazar operators selling. On continued decline reported in New York futures the Bazar further eased to Rs. 413½ on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling and closed on the 27th inst. at Rs. 414½.

Fine Oomra January opened on the 21st instant at Rs. 403 and gradually gave way to Rs. 401 on selling by Commission Houses and Shroffs. Going up to Rs. 402 the market further declined to Rs. 394½ on selling by Commission Houses and Exporters and closed on the 27th instant at Rs. 394½. F.G. Bengal January opened on the 21st instant at Rs. 361 and closed at Rs. 349½ on the 27th instant the highest being Rs. 362 and the lowest Rs. 349½.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has not shown much activity during the past week. The expectations of brisk demand after the Cocoanut Holiday have not been realised and merchants, being anxious to reduce their stocks, have cut down the prices still further to attract buyers. The run on some merchants of other markets in Bombay as well as one important bank has not been conducive to fresh business, and the credit system has been curtailed a good deal owing to want of confidence. The favourable reports of the American Cotton crop have been received during the week and the U.S. Department of agriculture gives the probable production as 13,990,000 bales. The estimate of consumption for the twelve months ending 31st July, acording to Mr. Alston H. Garside, the chief of the Cotton Statistical Bureau of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, is 13,247,000 bales. The carry over is expected to be 2,880,000 bales, and with the above production should amply suffice for the requirements of the trade.

In Grey goods of Manchester make owing to absence of inquiry, values have declined further. Grey Drills have also been easier, 44 inces by 22 yards Grey Jaconets have shown a reduction in price of two annas per piece. White Shirtings are drugs in the market. White Mulls have remained nominally steady. The only style that a scarce is the 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End White Mulls, but it is reported that the leading firm has some time back sold about 200 bales for September/October deliveries at Rs. 7-2 and Rs. 7-5 net, equivalent to Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 7-10 Bazaar rates. These prices are a rupee per piece less than the last rates current in the bazaar for such cloths. In White Nainsooks worth Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7-8 there has been some retail demand. In 34 inches by 18 yards ranges of Nainsooks values have been easier by two annas per piece.

The Manchester Market has been easier during the week by about ten per cent in several styles. There are several makers who are in need of work and are quoting lower rates in sympathy with the position of the raw material. A number of mills in Lancashire, both spinning and weaving, have recently gone into liquidation and others have called meetings of creditors. Several Liverpool Cotton firms are said to be involved in these difficulties to the extent of about a million pounds sterling. These news have been rather disconcerting. However some makers of Jaconets, Dhooties and Mulls in Blackburn are pretty well engaged and cannot give early delivery. With reference to the explanation given by the Acting Manager of Messrs. Holland Bombay Trading Co., Ltd., Bombay, regarding the firm of Messrs. James Burton and Sons Ltd., of Manchester which was published in our issue of 25th instant, it may be pointed out that our information as to winding up order having been made against this firm is confirmed by the statement made in the weekly report of Mr. Fredrick W. Tattersall of Manchester dated 29th July last.

There has been some inquiry from buyers of Delhi and Cawnpore for local mill cloths, especially for checks and Sussi cloths. It is reported that the Bombay Dyeing Mills have sold 1,500 bales of khadi at 14 annas per lb., which price shows a reduction of one and a quarter annas on the last sale. The cloth selling Agencies of well-known group mill concern under Parsi management is expected to change hands shortly. The disappointing reply of the Viceroy to the Mill-Owners' deputation has been the main topic of conversation in the bazaar. The question of protection is likely to be referred to the Tariff Board and the abolition of the cotton excise duty will not be considered till the next budget for financial reasons.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 200	39 × 3¼/38			11	14	0
„ 100,000	..45 ×	„	..	14	4	0
„ No. 33,000	..45 ×	„	..	12	0	0
„ No. 2800	..37 ×	„	..	10	0	0
„ No. 4545	..38 × 38		..	11	0	0
„ No. 15000	..44 × 38		..	11	8	0
„ No. 16000	..	„	..	12	0	0
„ No. 17000	..	„	..	12	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	„	..	11	12	0
„ No. 2750	..45	„	..	14	4	0
Dewhursts BBB	..38 × 38	1-2	..	18	8	0
„ BB	..38 × 38	1-2	..	17	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38 × 38	1-2	..	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39 × 37	1/2/38		11	12	0
Lyon's Shunker	..39 ×	„	..	11	12	
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51 × 38			17	12	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29 × 40 Net		20	4	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26 × 40		15	0	0

GREY, JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	.45 × 22	..	7	8	0
„ No. 18	..40 × 22	..	6	14	0
„ No. 138	..40 × 22	..	6	4	0
„ No. 636	..44 × 22	..	6	13	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Leopmann's No. 1500	32 × 42	..	22	12	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36 × 40	..	27	12	0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33 × 40	..	18	0	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	..41 × 19	..	7	15	0
„ No. 60	..46 × 19	..	8	11	0
„ No. 600	..51 × 19	..	9	7	0
„ No. 6000	..56 × 19	..	10	15	0
„ No. 88	..58 × 20	..	7	13	0
„ No. 1270	..27 × 18	..	3	9	0
„ No. 166	..39 × 20	..	..		..
„ No. 818	..39 × 20	..	..		..
„ No. 1440	..36 × 20	..	5	4	0
„ No. 1703	..52 × 20 Net		15	2	0
„ No. 224	..44 × 20	..	7	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 × 18	..	3	9	0
„ No. 119	..37 × 18	..	4	8	0
„ No. 229	..42 × 18	..	5	0	0
„ No. 339	..47 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ 1K-4K	38",43"48"56 × 18	Avg.	5	0	0
„ No. 95	..58 × 20	..	7	10	0
„ No. 66999	..40 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	..45 × 18	..	6	8	0
„ No. 975	..50 × 18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	..50 × 18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	..58 × 20	..	7	10	0
Flemings No. 8080	..26 × 18	..	3	6	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27 × 18	..	4	4	0
„ No. 61-81	— — —		4	0	0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	3	4	0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..	3	6	0
„ No. 2600	.. „	..	3	8	0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	3	10	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38 × 22	..	6	8	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28 × 18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	..38 × 18	..	8	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34 × 18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 50000	.. „	..	5	12	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			6	4	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	..26 × 18	..	4	0	0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38 × 22		..		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520	..26 × 18	..	4	2	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car"	.. ..		4	1	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38 × 38	..Net	12	0	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36 × 40	.. „	17	4	0
„ 5151 „	..44 × 38	.. „	..		..
„ 4141 „	..44 × 38	.. „	11	10	0
„ 5544 „	..44 × 38	.. „	11	10	0
„ 3800 „	..44 × 38	.. „	17	8	0
"C" Sheetings	..30 × 36 Ex. Bond		9	15	0
"9" Dragons	..30 × 36 Ex. Bond		10	0	0
"Elephant" Drills	..29 × 40	.. „	16	12	0
"Duck" Drills	..26 × 40	.. „	15	8	0

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Since our last report the Yarn Market has remained rather dull and featureless and the prices have been slightly easy in the absence of satisfactory demand. The American Cotton Advices have been weak all along and the latest Bureau Report although not quite bearish has produced a weak feeling in the Cotton Market. Absence of confidence due to declining prices, and the continuous losses incurred in all their purchases have considerably reduced the buying capacity of the Dealers and the Consumers and they are now unable to hold large stocks especially when the outlook seems very uncertain. China Market has been very quiet and there are no chances for improvement in demand in the near future. Up-Country Markets send poor reports and although there are not large stocks the feeling is very bearish and buying is hand to mouth.

English Yarns.—Inquiries for forward purchases have again been slack due to decline in prices for stock-lots, and although Manchester has been somewhat easy the prices quoted are entirely unworkable in many cases and the business resulting is in small quanties only.

Japanese Yarns.—Even in these kinds of Yarns where we had experienced better demand for the last several weeks the position has been causing anxiety on account of restricted off-take. The turnover reported during the week under review has been much smaller than in the past and this has restricted inquiries for forward deliveries and the business resulting has been very small. Japanese quotations have been rather steady at last week's level but the weakness on this side has induced the Importing Houses to sell a few lots at lower rates. Calcutta has been reported weak and Madras is full of Stocks especially in 40s. The other Counts have not shown much weakness as is the case with 40s single in which prices have considerably reduced.

Indian Yarns.—Mills report few sales during the week and these too in small lots. The prices for ready Cotton being still very high the Mills are not able to reduce rates and thus to meet the buyers, in as much as any further reduction puts them under heavy losses which it is difficult for them to continue any longer. The position has thus been serious and the reply of the Viceroy to the deputation of the Mill-owners of Bombay and Ahmedabad regarding the removal of the Excise Duty has certainly added fuel to the fire. Stocks with the Mills both of Yarn and Cloth have again been on the increase and the Mill-owner shave been thinking of further curtailment of production. The absence of improvement in demand has been causing anxiety and unless this is forthcoming within a definite period the situation will be rather very grave.

Reports of Monsoon so far received are satisfactory and improvement in demand is eagerly awaited.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

The demand is not so brisk as was last week and with further arrivals expected largely for August shipment, dealers were rather free sellers and small quantity changed hands in White Javas August shipment at 15/2s. to 14/10s. and September at 15/3s. to 15/1s. F.B. Harbour the latter was short covering largely by a native importer. October/December equally is offered at 15/5s. F.B.H. but there are no buyers. During the week Karachi reported a better market with very good demand for ready sugars and prices have advanced 2 to 3 annas per cwt. Calcutta reported a quiet market with small business doing. Java ruled quiet throughout the week with small demand and little business. London and America were quiet with limited business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 15/1 eq. 10/10s. F.B. Harbour stocks 300,000 bags.
T M O August 14/10s .F.B. Harbour.
T M O Sept. 15/1s. F. B. Harbour.
T M O Oct-Dec. 15/5s. F. B. Harbour.
T M O Jan-March 15/10s. F. B. Harbour

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

August 28.

MONEY.

Although money continues plentiful there have been somewhat more borrowers in evidence due to some enquiry for funds from outside markets. The rate for call money is quoted at about 1½ per cent. and the quotation for one month fixed is about 1½ to 2 per cent., two to three months about 2½ per cent and six months 3½ per cent.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India is at 21st instant shows an increase of Rs. 45.18 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 44,54,81,000, as compared with Rs. 28.77 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 45.69 an increase over last week of .71 per cent. The percentage this time last year was 27.24 and in 1923, 39.98. Loans and Cash credits are down by Rs. 123.89 lakhs and Rs. 50.92 lakhs, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 23.99 lakhs. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 15.87 lakhs and other deposits declined by Rs. 70.12 lakhs. The Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

In the gilt edged market easier conditions prevailed due to profit taking and unloading by weak holders, the chief decline being in 3½ per cent. Paper, which dropped from Rs. 69/6 to Rs. 68/15. 5 per cent. Loans, 1933 and 1945-55 declined from Rs. 100/1 to Rs. 99/13 and from Rs. 99/15 to Rs. 99/11. 5½ per cent. Bonds, 1925 and 1928, are quoted at Rs. 103/3 and Rs. 105/7. 6 per cent Loans, 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs. 101/7 and Rs. 102/2, 1930 at Rs. 103/12 and 1932 at Rs. 104/12. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan declined from Rs. 109/6 to Rs. 109.

The total of Conversion Loan up to 22nd August, 1925, was Rs. 24,27,49,000, of which Rs. 20.71 crores were under 5 per cent. 1945-55 Bonds and Rs. 3.56 crores under 5 per cent 1935.

The Currency figures as at 22nd August 1925 show an increase of Rs. 115.29 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 187.13 crores. Silver coins have increased by Rs. 115.22 lakhs, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchange at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 6.95 crores respectively. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 58.79 as against 58.37 a week ago.

It is to be regretted that the Legislative Assembly passed a vote of lack of confidence in the Government with regard to the newly appointed Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange. The task of selecting men unbiased in their opinion and with impartial views has been a very difficult one and business circles generally regret that the Assembly expressed their disapproval in such an unfortunate manner. The most essential qualifications for membership on such a committee should be open mindedness and an unbiased attitude that will permit a fair judgment of the facts and issues placed before them. The question of currency and exchange in India is a very complex and involved one and, if Government had made the mistake of appointing men who had one interest or the other and opinions on the subject already definitely formed, justice would not have been done to the cause of India as a whole. It is to be hoped that the Assembly will reconsider their decision and that those who have the interest of India at heart will co-operate by placing all the facts and their suggestions before the Commission with a view to arriving at an unbiased and fair judgment of the whole matter. Eminent business men on the Commission are not likely to be influenced by strictly partisan arguments and it is to be hoped that the commercial community will lend every assistance to them in carrying on the investigations.

The "Times of India" reports that in investigating the causes of the present stagnation in British trade, opinion is divided. One school of thought holds that the present slump is due to the recent return of the British Empire to the gold standard, while others attributed the present trade depression to the late war and post-war economic developments. The latter opinion has found support in the financial circles of London and New York. They maintain that the present appreciation of the exchange value of sterling is only temporary and the prospects of a general return to stable exchange conditions have been generally improved by the return of England to the gold standard. They emphasise that it is only closer co-operation between the employers and the employed that can solve the present industrial troubles in securing greater and cheaper production. Manipulations in money rates or any other supposed short cut cannot produce a permanent solution of the difficulties.

EXCHANGE.

After a long period of stagnation exchange has been a more active market this week. The rate for T. T. on London until Thursday was unchanged at 1s. 6-3/32d., there being few buyers at 1s 6-1/8d. with Government buying freely at 1s. 6-1/8d. It is reported that the Imperial Bank bought in the principal trade centres about one and a half millions sterling on Government account at 1s. 6-1/8d. and the official buying rate has been increased to 1s. 6-5/32d. from to-day. The sudden raising of Governments' buying rate has created dissatisfaction in some quarters but this criticism is not justified in view of Government's already expressed policy in the matter of Exchange. It is unofficially reported that more than £2 millions was purchased by the Imperial Bank at 1s. 6-1/8d. and there was no good reason for purchasing further at that level in view of the market's strength. It is not expected that the rate will be advanced beyond 1s. 6-3/16d., in line with the opinion recently published by the Finance Member. In view of the movements of jute crop and some bills showing, Calcutta sold to Government a larger amount than Bombay. In this market as well a few bills have been showing. The bank's selling rate for ready and September is 1s. 6-1/8d. October 1s. 6-5/32d. November 1s. 6-3/16d. December/January 1s. 6-7/32d. and February/March 1s. 6-3/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation has been steady throughout the week the rate moving between 4.85-11/16 dols. and 4.85-13/16 dols. France francs close at 103.50, Belgian at 107.45 and the the Italian lira at 130.

The London "Economist" in reviewing the report of the Indian Controller of Currency for the year 1924/25 states that the report throws valuable light upon some of the financial problems which the Currency Commission is expected to solve. Further the writer refers in detail to the enormous quantity of bullion imports of nearly Rs. 98 crores during the year under review, due to the low price of gold, the high value realized by commodities in other markets and the steady exchange level maintained. With an excess of exports over imports and less bullion purchases, in view of the recent heavy imports, it is unlikely that exchange will show a downward tendency.

GOLD.

The price of gold was steady during the early part of the week, towards the close, on steadier sterling exchange and a somewhat declining off-take, the rates gave way by about one anna per tola. The price of sovereigns declined from Rs. 13-7-0 to Rs. 13-6-3 but improved and closes at Rs. 13-7-0 for ready, the quotation for forward being Rs. 13-6-3. The official price of gold in London is unchanged at 84s. 11½d and the market price being the same. The daily average off-take during the week is unchanged at about 25,000 tolas and the estimated stock has increased to some 9 lakhs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-2-9 for ready, Rs. 21-2-6 and Rs. 21-2-6 for 3rd September settlement and Rs. 21-3-6 and Rs. 21-2-9 for 2nd October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £155,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £465,000 and from Durban to India is about £1,750,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 91,48,202 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £104,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for June this year amounted to 47,647 ounces as compared with 48,686 ounces for May 1925 and 52,130 ounces for June 1924.

SILVER.

With encouraging news from Shanghai and London markets and the greater part of local stock in strong hands, the silver market presented a steady to firm tone during the week with a fair amount of business passing both for September and October settlements. Both America and China are reported to have bought in the local market. The rate for T. T. on London in Shanghai improved from 3s. 2-3/8d. to 3s. 2-3/4d. Due to the present hight level the daily average off-take has declined to about 85 bars and our stock approximates some 3500 bars. The tone of the market at the close is steady. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 32-5/8d. and 32-1/4d. for ready and 32-11/16d. and 32-5/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 73-6-0 and Rs. 72-13-0 for ready and 7th September settlement and Rs. 73-3-0 and Rs. 72-12-0 for 6th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £40,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £152,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to 437 bars and Rs. 209,555 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £230,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for five days during the period under report. Cotton mill shares were steady during the early part of the week, but subsequently, on the announcement of His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the Mill-owners' deputation with regard to the cotton exoise duty, the rates eased off. It is to be regretted that Government had not given even a definite promise that the cotton excise duty will be removed next year, as it was not likely that the tax could be immediately removed. The present condition of the cotton industry justifies the removal of this obnoxious duty and it is to be hoped that at the next Budget Government will positively do away with this tax which has been considered by all business men as very unfair. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 781/4—766/4—771/4—767/8; Century Rs. 333/12—325—328/12; Central India Rs. 452/8—447/8—450; Crescent Rs. 185xd—180; Fazulbhoy Rs. 785xd—766/4—777/8—775; Madhowji Rs. 97/8—92/8; New Great Rs. 266/4—257/8—260; Pearls Rs. 427/8xd.—418/12—421/4; Simplex Rs. 100—97/8—100 and Swadeshi Rs. 438/12—435—437/8.

The miscellaneous section generally presented an easier tendency, Adhra Valleys being unchanged at Rs. 470, Tata Hydros have advanced from Rs. 752/8xd to Rs. 765. Tata Iron Ordys and Defds. were steady at Rs. 14 and Rs. 51/4. Bombay Drams dropped from Rs. 93/2 to Rs. 92/8. Cement shares are unchanged. Railway shares kept steady with good demand. Ahmd. Prantij is quoted at Rs. 835, Central Provinces at Rs. 114xd, Gujarat Rly. at Rs. 80 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 642/8.

Among Bank shares, Imperial Banks were steady at Rs. 1410 and Contributories at Rs. 363/12. Bank of India shares have declined from Rs. 70 to Rs. 69 and those of the Central Bank were unchanged at Rs. 22/6.

PAMPHLET ON PLAGUE.

The Government of Bombay have reprinted the third edition of Lieut. Col. Glen Liston's pamphlet on "The Cause and Prevention of the Spread of Plague in India".

The pamphlet, which is illustrated by photographs, can be had *gratis* from the Director of Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, Bombay.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

The invariability with which the Agricultural Bureau Reports of United States Government have been found at variance with the actual condition of the Cotton Crop, for the periods for which these Reports are compiled, was again made manifest on the 24th instant, when the Fifth Bureau Report was published. This document shows the condition of the United States Cotton Crop as on the 15th instant as 62 per cent. and gives an estimate of 13,960,000 bales likely to be placed, according to the Report, at the disposal of the spindles of the world. The ginnings according to the Report are 578,000 bales a figure unprecedented in the history of the United States cotton crop. It is these heavy ginnings that has, as predicted by us in our previous reviews, depressed the value of cotton, which for the week ending 27th instant shows a nett decline of fifty points. The decline has been brought about by extensive hedge selling, and the prevalence of exceptionally favourable weather conditions over almost the entire Cotton Belt.

Local Markets:—The obstinacy of the local market has however, been partially conquered, and the rates for Broach (Rs. 414) and Oomra (Rs. 394) are only a few rupees lower than in the previous week. But the easiness that has set in owing to better American and Indian Crop reports augurs well for a good decline. Trading in July Broach having expired the artificiality of the market has been removed and the one factor that now restraints the market from fully responding to the declining tendency in the governing market is the comparative paucity of stocks. Except apart from this there is at present no other factor of importance which would help the maintenance of the present price level. Even Oomra contracts have ceased to attract attention, and the difference between the rate for Broach and that for Oomra has again widened to Rs. 20 from the very low figure of Rs. 13 that had been reached a fortnight back. It is rumoured that Japanese art reselling even the Delivery Contracts that had been purchased by them during the last fortnight. So far as the local mills are concerned their policy still continues hand to mouth.

Our opinion on the future course of the price of cotton remains unchanged, and we look for a further decline. The last Bureau Report has failed to verify the condition of the Crop during the period for which the Report had been compiled. The latest cables to hand show that weather conditions over the entire Cotton Belt, including even Texas, have been much more favourable than they had been previously and it is generally believed that there will be an yield not less than at least 14 million bales of American Cotton. Such a huge production combined with the prospects of an yield of about 6½ million bales of old cotton, let alone the large carry over of 2,880,000 bales in America, and the new crops of other cotton producing centres of the world, will have a salutory effect upon the price of the raw material; particularly in times like these when from every corner of the world comes the news of an industrial depression. If therefore the weather conditions continue to be favourable, and we do not understand why they should not over the Cotton Belt of America, the present price level in the long run break. We still advice sales.

FROM MESSRS M. & B. STERN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Liverpool Aug. 1..

Since our last letter, the Bureau Report has been issued, giving condition of 65.9 to the 1st instant, and estimated crop of 13,566,000 bales.

The condition given was fully 2 per cent less than general expectations and the estimated crop 3/400,000 bales less. If the markets had been open when the Report was issued, it is probable that an immediate advance to 13d. for Winter positions would have resulted. Happily, the week-end gave ample time for reflection, as very few buying orders were in evidence in our market on Monday morning. The South was almost unanimous in considering the condition as under-estimated, and more especially the condition of Texas was considered wrong. Rains had fallen since the Report was compiled, and our own report stated that the crop has improved and that it was making a satisfactory progress, with the exception of South and Central Texas, which was a practical failure but estimates for the Texas crop were about four million B/s.

If one had to accept 13½ million bales as the final outturn of the crop, present prices would have to be looked upon as reasonable, but the general opinion is that this estimate is about 750,000 bales below actual probabilities. The recent mill troubles in Lancashire have created pessimism locally, and a very "bearish" sentiment America, too, seems to have turned definitely to the "bear" side, and it is possible that an over-extended "bear" interest may from time time cause upward reactions, but broadly speaking the general industrial outlook is not such as to cause optimism and although reports from Manchester during the past week, have been more optimistic in regard to the turnover, the statement of a prominent Manchester authority who declared that the situation in Oklahoma was as bad as it could be and that over-production of yarn was the chief cause of the trouble, has had a sobering effect.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Morea" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

11th Inaugural Address on "India and Her Students' by the Hon. Justice Sir Norman Macleod at the Muslim Students' Union, Chowpatty, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan presiding, 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Cricket.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana; Wilson College vs. Medical College; Hindu Gymkhana vs. Ralli Bros. C. C.; "Times of India" vs. Parsi Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face.

SUNDAY, August 30.

Cricket.—Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. Rly., Gymkhana Ground—Islam Gymkhana vs. New Hindu C. C.—Hindu Gymkhana vs. Imperial Bank of India C. C. Kennedy Sea Face—Young Muslim Sporting Club vs. Baronet C. C., Esplanade Maidan.

MONDAY, Aug 31.

Address by Mr. V. N. Bhatkhande on "The Hindustanee Music Paddhathi," Saraswat Hall, Gamdevi, 4 p.m. open to ladies only.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

KUMTHEKAR—Mrs. Anandibai, wife of Mr. K. M. Kumthekar, Joint Sub-Judge, Poona, on Sunday 23rd August 1925 at Poona.

R1734

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Soudan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 1st instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" arrived London on Thursday the 27th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 27th August 1925 to 6 a.m. of 28th idem.:—Small-pox, Cholera, Plague and Influenza nil attack, nil death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 83. Total mortality this day last year 103.

CONCERT AT Y.M.C.A.:—A Concert will be given by Mr. D. G. Moulton and party at 9 p.m. to-day in the Y.M.C.A Hall, Wadehouse Road. Admission free.

MARATHA STUDENTS' SOCIAL GATHERING.—A meeting of the Bombay Maratha Students to consider the proposal of a Social Gathering will be held in the Kshatria Maratha Samaj, Griha Hall, Navalkar's Lane (behind the Servants of India Society's Home), to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Co-operative Institute, Mr. V. L. Mehta, will deliver the second lecture of his series, "Co-operative Banking," to students of the Continuation Class to-day (Saturday) at 4-15 p.m., at the office of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

YOUNGMEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, will deliver a public lecture to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

CATHOLIC STUDENTS' UNION.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Catholic Students' Union (Bombay) will be held at St. Xavier's College to-day at 1-30 p.m. to place on record the Union's sense of sorrow at the demise of His Grace Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira, Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun.

SHRI VINAYAKBOA MASURKAR.—Shri Vinayakboa Masurkar Ramdassi has arrived in Bombay with his itinerary ashram and been delivering *pravachans* at Konkanastha Vaishyavahyati fund Mahajanwadi, Kandewadi. He will stay for six days only.

CATHOLIC WOMEN AND INDIAN DRESS.—Under the auspices of the Catholic Library, Debating Society there will be a debate on "That the Indian Catholic Women should wear Indian Dress" at 6-30 p.m. to-da in the Library hall. Mr. Dominic Ferreira, Knight Commander of St. Sylvester will preside.

SHREEMAD VAISHNAV PARISHAD.—Under the auspices of Shreemad Vaishnava Parishad Karyavahaka Mandal an Exhibition of available original Manuscripts in the possession of Acharyas and other Scholars and all other publications of the Sampradaya will be opened by His Holiness Goswami Shree Goculnathji Maharaj of Bada Mandeer to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in celebration of the birthday of Dashdiganta Vijayi Shreemad Goswami Shree Purushottamji Maharaj in Madhavbaug. All are cordially invited to attend.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.—The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. G. K. Nariman, at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) The subject for the discourse will be 'Autobiography of Lord Buddha.'

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class in English on the Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bandra at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday). The Swami will also give a public discourse on Raja Yoga at the Bombay Students Brotherhood, Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the same day.

Swami Viswananda will deliver a public discourse on the "Gita" at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar at 9-0 a.m. (tomorrow) Sunday. The Gita class at Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, will be conducted by the Swami at 6 p.m. to-day.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.—A concert of Indian music will be given in the Hall of the Working Men's Institute situated in Bachubai Building, Elphinstone Road, near the Parel Tram Terminus, to-day (Saturday) from 9 to 11 p.m. (S.T.) by the well-known Hindu singer Mr. Damodar Jagjiwan Master. It is open to the public free of charge.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.—The Social Workers' Training Class will be held at the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. R. M Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Civics," and Prof. S. V. Phadnis on "Sociology" to-morrow (Sunday) Prin. T. A. Kulkarni will speak on "Crime and Punishment" at 8 a.m. (S.T.) The students of the class will visit the Canara Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society's Colony to-morrow (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

STANLEY WALKER'S CONCERT.—The following programme, arranged by Mr. Stanley Walker's Concert party, will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club today (Saturday) at 9-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V. Wavelength 387 Metres:—

9.45 Pianoforte Solo; 9-50 Song; 9.55 Organ Solo; 10 Time Signal; 10-5 Dulcetone Solo; 10-15, Song at Piano; 10-20 A few yarns; 10-30 Reuter's Summary; 10-40 Pianoforte Solo; 10-45 Song with organ; 10-50 Organ Solo; 11.00 Dulcetone Solo. Soloist: Mr. Harry Hardwick.

BAD WATER IN BANDRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, August 20

The Bandra Municipality is notifying the public by distribution of handbills that the water supplied to Bandra by the Bombay Municipality contains vegetable impurities. As a safeguard the public are advised to boil the water for drinking purposes.

The question of improving the quality of the water by filtration, it is said, is receiving the urgent attention of the Bombay Municipality and the Municipal Commissioner thinks that the filtration plant for the Tulsi Lake is likely to be brought into use within the next two months when it is hoped that Bandra will get a pure supply.

No doubt as a precaution to avert any panic in the town consequent upon the announcement respecting the vegetable impurities it is also stated in the notification that thise occurs every year during the monsoon," but no explanation is given as to why although this occurs every year, the authorities should have been sleeping over so important a matter for so many many years.

COTTON.

Liverpool Aug. 28.

Future Delivery prices:—

October	12.13+.03
November	12.02+.02
December	12.04+.01
January	12.08+.03
May	12.19+.03

EGYPTIANS.

London, Aug. 27.

November	22.05+25

Cuban Sugar 12/1½ A/S sellers.

EXCHANGE.

Belgium	10745
Athens	31900

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service)

28 August, 1925.

October.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference
NEW YORK.	22.78	22.75 −3	22.56	−22
LIVERPOOL.	12.10	12.11 +1	12.11	+1

SEWREE, CLOSING RS. 415-8-0 KHANDI, CLOSING RS. 414-12-0

MR. BHULABHAI DESAI.

OFFERED LAW MEMBERSHIP OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL?

We learn from reliable sources that Mr Bhulabhai J. Desai, a leading advocate of Bombay, has been offered the Law Membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Mr. Desai returned from England by yesterday's mail.

GANPATI FESTIVAL IN POONA.

EXTRAORDINARY POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

POONA CITY, Aug. 28.

Following the proclamation under section 144 the District Magistarte and the District Superintendent of Police have taken every care to see it respected during the Ganapati festival in Poona. Police constables accompany every mela wherever it goes. Every public lecture is attended by a Deputy Superintendent of police. Honorary magistrates and an armed and unarmed police force one hundred strong, with European Sergeants, are kept close at hand. Additional help has been requisitioned from other districts and batches of armed policemen from outside are in evidence. Nothing untoward has happened during the last four days. A feeling more of anxiety than of excitement prevails in the city.—A. P.

ROAD CLOSED FOR TRAFFIC.

Attention of our readers is drawn to the notification of the Police Commissioner published in our advertisement columns intimating that to-day Saturday and on Tuesday, the 1st September, 1925, certain roads will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4-30 and 8 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis.

KALBADEVI GANESHOTSAVA MANDAL.—Under the auspices of the Kalkadevi Ganeshotsava Mandal in the Murarji Gokuldas Hall, there will be a Powada singing by a well known expert to-day (Saturday) from 8 to 9 p.m. and a Harikirtan by H. B. F. Ramkrishnabuva Dhole at 9-30 p.m. and to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 p.m. there will be Haldi Kunkoo for ladies, when there would be the singing of the Rashtriya Mela, and at 9 p.m. a lecture by Pro. D. R. Gharpure on Buddhi and Shraddha.

RAILWAYMEN'S RESOLVE.

PREMIER'S ADVICE REJECTED.

LONDON, August 27.

Brisbane.—The railwaymen have rejected the State Premier's advice to submit their claim for increased wages to the arbitration court. A general strike has begun.

The railway strike has spread throughout Queensland. The Premier has invited all Unions concerned and the Australian Labour Party to confer with the Cabinet.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

In the share market in jutes better feeling in hessian market accounted for some improvement in speculative shares which had hardening effect on higher priced issues though there was hardly sufficient business to test quotations. In coals with moderate volume of transactions rates for most part underwent no alteration. Teas and cottons have attracted no attention. In miscellaneous with exception of some dealings in rubber at irregular prices and an advance noted in Bengal Paper and decline in in Calcutta Trams no new features were registered. Government securities reflected easier tendency. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 68/13 five per cent war loan 1929-47 95/10, five and half per cent. war bonds 1928 105/5.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 23, Imperial Bank fully paid 1405.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 56, Arrakan Light Railway 75/8, Bankura Damodar River 58, Dehrirohtas Light 13/4, Howrah Shoakhala Light Railway 103.

Jutes:—Albion pref 113, Alliance 610, Bally 239, Belvedere pref. 413, Budge-Budge pref 112, Clive 41/14, pref 110, Delta 477/8, Fort William 386, Howrah 42, Hukumchand 10/4, Kamarhatty 563, Kanknarrah 456, Kinnison 995, Lansdowne 314, Lawrence 625, Lothian 353, National 29/4, Standard 425, Union 612/8.

Coals:—Bhalgora 8/4, Bokaro and Ramgur 20/8, Burrakur 23/14, Gopalichuck 7/10, Narira 12/8, North Laikhdih annas 5, Patmohna 1/1, Satpukuria and Asansol 12/14, Seebpore 29.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Finance and Mining 5/2, Calcutta Tramways 15, Madan Theatres 2/10, Bengal Paper 13/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three thirtysecond pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one eighth pence.—A.P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Madras, August 27.—At to-day's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council the outstanding items for discussion were the demands for supplementary grants. After the usual interpellations were dispensed with on the demand of the Minister for Local self-Government a grant of Rs. 625 lakhs was made for distribution among local bodies to improve water supplies in rural areas.—A.P.

The Gujarat Journalists Association has passed a resolution supporting the suggestions made by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in his Convocation speech for the opening of a School of Journalism.

SENSATIONAL CASE OF MURDER.

ACCUSED ARRESTED AFTER 16 YEARS

A sensational case of murder which took place 16 years ago at U. P. in which one of the accused defied justice for 16 years and absconded was ultimately apprehended in Bombay. The accused seemed to have turned over a new leaf of life by honest work, but was helpless before the mighty vengeance of justice.

Ramnandansing Hanumanansing of Bamanpura village, Benares, accompanied by U. P. civil police constable No. 717 came down to Bombay and the latter applied for assistance of the Bombay City Police to arrest one of three absconding culprits said to be at Matunga. The accused wanted was Chedising Jagnosing working as a watchman at the David Sassoon Reformatory, Matunga, and was arrested. It appeared about 16 years ago complainant Ramnandansing's brother Ramburansing was murdered at Bamanpura. Ten persons took part in the assault, seven of whom were arrested charged and convicted, four sentenced to death and three to transportation for life and remaining, three absconded. The Benares Police received certain information and arrested the accused Cheddising as one of the absconders. He was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Dadar Police Court and an application was made to His Worship to send the accused to Benares to take his trial there.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION AND ABETMENT

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar Chief Presidency Magstrate committed Ratnam Magarnanyam, Joseph Raje and Aima Marie Madamai three Madrasis to the sessions for abduction and abetment.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, prosecuted while Mr. Agaskar, pleader, defended accused No. 1 and No. 3. Accused No. 2 was undefended.

The prosecution's allegations were that the complainant Arikmarie Arikswami was residing with her aunt at Grant's Building, Colaba. Accused Nos. 1 and 3 were brother and sister while accused No. 2 was working at Kemal Mansion. On August 1st accused No. 1 asked his sister to fetch the complainant who was their relative to his sister. The complainant was brought to the room where accused No. 2 was also present. A little later, accused No. 3 left the room, accused Nos. 1 and 2 locking the room from inside. As the complainant did not return for a long time, her aunt went to the accuseds' place, but found it locked from inside. The complainant's aunt came again to the accused, but was told that she had gone home. The room was forced open when the complainant and accused were struggling with each other. The complainant stated to her aunt that the accused gave her a glass of raspberry which made her dizzy. Later on she was indecently assaulted by both accused Nos. 1 and 2.

All the accused pleaded not guilty but His Worship disbelieving the defence committed them to the sessions.

ECHO OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE CASE.

Mr. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on the 13th and 14th of August heard a case in which Hoosein Oosman Chowdri prosecuted Sullimuddin Shafi Mahomed and Vulli Mahomed under Sections 504, 506, 352, and 447 I.P.C., namely using abusive and threatening language and committing trespass on his stall in the Crawford Market on the 21st August, early in the morning at 3 a.m.

Four witness were examined on behalf of the complainant. Capt. Flanders also gave evidence in the case. The magistrate acquitted the accused and in the course of judgment observed:

"The evidence in this case is extremely unsatisfactory and the witnesses are unreliable. The complainant admitted that the witnesses Kassam and Usman were not present when he had a dispute with No. 1 first, and yet these witnesses come and state that they were present and described what is alleged to have happened then. Usman Yusuf is Kalekhan's cousin." The accused produced postal acknowledgments yet he denies having received the notice. It seems there is hostility between No. 2 and the complainant and other merchantsh on account of an association joined by No. 2 to sell cheap mutton. I was not favourably impressed with Superintendent Flander's evidence. He seemed to me to be siding with the complainant and showed his bias against the accused. It was said that though the Head Clerk of the Market Superintendent was served with a summons asking him to produce the Inspector's report and other documents and though he had actually taken them out, he was not allowed by the Superintendent to take them to this Court. I do not wish to go into this matter, if true the Superintendent would be guilty of hampering justice. But what I wish to observe is that though the Inspector was served with summons he neither attended the Court nor sent the papers nor has he or the Superintendent given any reason or sent word explaining of the non-attendance of the Inspector or the non-production of the documents. The peon also, though summoned, was asked by the Superintendent not to come to Court yesterday. It was only when I told the Superintendent that he should send him that the peon was sent to-day. The peon's evidence is in my opinion more reliable than that of Superintendent Flanders. I hold that this prosecution has failed to prove their case and I accordingly discharge the accused."

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution urging the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council was prorogued on Friday.

SWARAJISTS IN COUNCIL.

"INTELLIGENT OPPOSITION."

MR. JAYAKAR NARRATES HIS PARTY'S WORK.

Under the auspices of the Youngmen's Hindu Association Mr. M. R. Jayaker, M.L.C., delivered a lecture on "The Bombay Legislative Council" on Friday evening.

Mr. Jayaker said his object in delivering the lecture was to excite interest and curiosity among the educated classes so that they may take greater interest in the affairs of the Council. He therefore would dwell on simple, cold, dispassionate discussion of the Council's work. He then explained the constitution of the Council under the Reforms Act, which he said under three ministers were appointed to govern the transferred departments whose activities were divided under the heads of education, local self-government and forests. The Government had a bloc supported by Government officials, and nominated members. About the latter, it was the boast of the Government, he said that they were able to protect the interests of the Indian minorities better than Indians themselves. The Government had therefore, 33 to 40 votes in a council of 110. Then they had also to remember that there were Government officers who were master minds and students, who had studied accurately the Indian mentality. The Government bloc was also backed up with representatives of European merchants and Mill owners besides the Sind Mahomedans. The Sind Mahomedans, he said were sincere friends and very hospitable, but most of them were landlords, whose prosperity depended upon the flow of canal water which in its turn depended upon the flow of sympathy of the officials. They were not in a position to act independently as their very life and prosperity depended upon the sweet will of the Government. They had generosity, modesty, courtesy, and hospitality, which, he regretted to say, the other two parties did not possess.

"MR. JAYAKAR WOULD SWALLOW THEM UP!".

The Government, continued the speaker were also supported by a pary called non-Brahmins. This party was headed by a Parsi gentleman (laughter) because "non-Brahmin" was a wide expression. This party was composed of young intelligent, and handsome men. This party had three groups (1) Lingayet or Kanarese, (2) pure and unadulterated Marathas who were mostly lawyers, and (3) non-Hindus, viz:—Parsi. The non-Brahmins had one common characteristic viz:—They disliked the Swaraj party's programme. He requested many times the members of the non-Brahmins party to attend Swaraj Party's meetings in order to exchange views without being under any obligation to vote for the Swaraj Party. On one or two occasions they came but afterwards they stopped coming. He asked them the reason of their absence and he was told by some absentees that "they were warned ,that if they attended the Swaraj party's meetings, Mr. Jayaker would swallow them up." (laughter). His complaint, therefore, was that the non-Brahmins had treated his invitation with greatest discourtesy. The non-Brahmins were also moved, he thought, with strong prejudice against the higher classes owing to historical incidences in the remote past. He then referred to the Independent party who though not pledged to the work and programme of the Swarajists, yet supported the Swarajists whole-heartedly.

INTELLIGENT OPPOSITION.

Coming to the work of the Swaraj party, who consisted of 24 or 25 members hailing from different provinces, Mr. Jayakar said this group of men had made considerable sacrifices and exerted every nerve to put themselves in touch with public sentiment. The party all along acted as one man, with examplary loyalty and were above corruption. Even the Government did not take the trouble to approach them, because they knew, it was a hopeless task. He then narrated the method of work of the Swaraj party in the Council and said they worked with absolute cordiality and friendliness. The resolutions, he said, were first to be approved by the Executive Committee of the Swaraj party.

Referring to the non-participation of the Swaraj Party at the end of the Council, he said, they had taken that step after a great deal of deliberation. Government, he said, took partisan attitude forgetting their previous promises. The Government knew that the presence of the Swaraj Party was making their position worse day by day. The Swaraj Party took the view they did after a great deal of deliberation. The Swaraj Party did three-fourths of the intelligent opposition in the Council work. Even the Government had to acknowledge the excellent work of the Swaraj Party in the Children's Protection Bill, which was stripped of all the flaws by the zeal and care of the members of this Party. By the non-participation of the Swaraj Party at the end in three days 150 resolutions were passed. (Laughter.) After the reticence of the Swaraj Party there was a tussel between the Government on the one hand and Mahomedans and non-Brahmins on the other on the bills relating to Mahar Vatan and extension of Id holidays to two-days. The Government opposed the Mahar Vatan Bill and with the assistance of the Mahomedans defeated the non-Brahmins, while they put down the Mahomedans with the help of the non-Brahmin.

Mr. Jayakar in the end urged the educated classes to support the Swarajists in the next election.

SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

SUMMER MEETING:—SIXTH DAY.

SELECTIONS "BY SENEX."

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE, Div. I.—Distance 10 furlongs. 2-0 p.m.

VIN	1
AFTAB	2
SOLOMON'S SONG	3

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 10 furlongs. 2-30 p.m.

CAIRO	1
HURCHAN	2
PRINCE ROYAL	3

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 9 furlongs. 3-0 p.m.

GOLDEN GREY	1
SHARP WARRIOR	2
MERRY GIFT	3

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs. 3-30 p.m.

BALLARD	1
ARTHUR	2
MOZAN	3

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE, Div. I.—Distance 9 furlongs. 4-0 p.m.

JOVIAL	1
HAPPY TIMES	2
ASPASIA	3

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP—Distance 1 mile. 4-30 p.m.

CYLVERN	1
LADY THEO	2
GRAND EXCEL	3

THE MAGDALA PLATE, Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs. 5-0 p.m.

ORMISTON	1
MARYLAND	2
SAUCE	3

THE HARRIS PLATE—Distance 1¼ miles. 5-30 p.m.

BOSCOMBE	1
RABALTO	2
CANTERBURY LAMB	3

THE MAGDALA PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs. 6-0 p.m.

GLASTONBURY	1
MURMANSK	2
FOOTPEDEL	3

THE TIGRIS PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs. 6-30 p.m.

COMMANDER	1
BISMARK	2
HAZIM	3

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

POLICE AND R. A. DRAW.

COLABA UNITED BEAT G. I. P.

There were two fixtures of the second division on Friday evening. On the Cooperage the Colaba United added to their list of recent victories by defeating the G. I. P. "B"; though a margin of two goals did not speak of any brilliant display on their part. The forwards were as clever as ever but their shooting was in no way deadly. Shannon was the best of the railwaymen, both as back and forward. The Colaba United took the lead through Vishwanath, and Ramkrishna scored the second goal. Half-time arrived with no further score, the succeeding half-an-hour's play producing no change on the scoreboard.

Colaba United:—Kalujee; Gani and Balanna; Nathan, Dadu and Adam; Ramchander, Vishwanath, Babu, Ramkrishna and Krishna.

G. I. P. "B":—Harris; Shannon and Murray; Gilman, Carter and Thompson; Ferry, Bottomley, Jardine Carey and Shinnock.

Referee:—Mr. H. Turner.

POLICE AND GUNNERS DRAW.

The Police put up a good display when they drew with the second string of the Royal Artillery on the Oval. Hewson and Dewy were a stumbling block to the gunners who could not get close enough to open fire. The forward line worked hard, notably Duthie and Gravestone, though the latter made a mess of a good opening by hanging the ball straight Bould but the Police equalised before the interval. There was no further score in the second half, the teams sharing the points after a hard game.

City Police:—Godwin; Hewson and Dewy; Priestley, Rebbitt and Power; Littlewood, Gulam Ahmed, Gravestone, Duthie and Garhatte.

Royal Artillery "3": Jones; Addison and Massey; Griffiths, Babbage and Bould; Accomb, Smith, French, Mason and Waddle.

Referee:—Mr. J. J. Watson.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1925.

MUSLIMS AND IBNE SAUD.

Seldom has the Muslim world been so deeply stirred as by the news of the reported bombardment of the Prophet's tomb at Medina. Persia has in recent years adopted an attitude of indifference towards the troubles through which Muslims of the rest of the world have passed, but it is a measure of the intensity of feeling roused by the reported act of sacrilege that even the Persian Mejliss took the extraordinary step of adjourning its session immediately on hearing of the news. As for the Muslims of India, the demonstrations that have taken place in Bombay and elsewhere show how deeply their hearts have been lacerated. When the message was first received, we pointed out that it lacked the stamp of authenticity and we urged caution in accepting its truth and, in view of the recent pronouncement of Ibn-e-Saud, suggested to the Muslims of India to ascertain the truth before taking any steps. But where the deepest religious sentiments are concerned, the exercise of patience is hardly to be expected and we are not surprised at the immense outburst of indignation throughout the country.

The Central Khilafat Committee adopted the right course of cabling to the President of the Supreme Council of Jerusalem for correct news. A reply to this cable was received by the Bombay Telegraph Office on Thursday afternoon but was not delivered at the Committee's office till yesterday noon. It is difficult to divine the reason of this unconscionable delay. We trust an explanation will soon be forthcoming and the officials responsible for the bungling severely punished. The cable which we publish elsewhere shows how cruelly exaggerated was the earlier report and will, we hope, allay the natural anxieties of Muslims. Coming as the cable does from the Supreme Muslim Council of Jerusalem, which is not friendly towards Ibn-e-Saud, the information may be accepted as authentic and Muslims will heave a sigh of relief that no sacrilege has been committed against the Prophet's tomb. But other details contained in the cable show that, as in the case of Mecca, Ibn-e-Saud has not been able completely to check the fanatic zeal of his followers. It is, therefore, his duty to see that the undertaking given by him in his recent proclamation is fulfilled in the letter as well as in the spirit. It is well in this connection to recall the relevant passage of his proclamation:

"I declare this with all the force at my command that Medina enjoys the position of "Abode of Peace" where plunder and pillage is not permissible. It is to maintain its sanctity that for long I have been contenting myself on its seige only, though it is causing me a considerable loss, while, with the help of God, I can conquer it in an hour's time. But I want the safety of towns and places of worship. I have commanded the Army, not to take an offensive towards Medina and not to enter it unless the enemy of its own accord throws down the arms and gives way.

Our enemies are spreading the rumour that we shall demolish the Sanctuary of the Prophet (May God's peace be upon him!) when we occupy Medina. Never, no Mussalman could do that. If any one be found doing the sacrilege, I shall fight for its defence with my life, family and wealth. I make no difference between the sanctuary of Allah at Mecca, and the sanctuary of the Prophet in Medina. The Prophet (May God's peace and blessing be upon him!) made a sanctuary in Medina, just as Abraham (May God's blessings be upon him!) did in Mecca. My prayer is God is that He may give us strength to do that in which He is pleased."

No assurance could be more definite and unequivocal than is contained in the sentences we have quoted. In view of this assurance it is only fair to Ibne Saud to assume, until exact details are available, that the excesses reported in the Jerusalem cable, which was read at the Juma Majid yesterday, were committed by some of his followers in contravention of his specific instructions. It is unthinkable that Ibne-Saud, who has shown himself to be keenly desirous of the goodwill of Muslims, especially Indian Muslims, will be so foolish as to outrage Muslim opinion by any act of sacrilege, apart from the fact that he himself, as his proclamation makes it clear, holds the Prophet's tomb sacred and inviolable. The cable from Ibne Saud's Cairo Agent, which was received last evening and which we publish elsewhere, is much more reassuring than the message from Jerusalem. It emphatically contradicts the reports of the bombardment of the Holy Shrines and the Prophet's mosque by Wahabis and makes it clear that only the Hedjaz garrison entrenched on the outskirts of Medina far from the Holy Shrines, was attacked. If this version of what has happened is correct—and there is no reason to question its accuracy—the obvious inference is that Ibne-Saud has fulfilled his undertaking and that the reports about the desecration of the Prophet's tomb were part of a propaganda of which the aim is to misrepresent the attitude of the Sultan of Nejd and to inflame Muslim opinion against him. The propaganda has in this particular instance only succeeded too well. That a large section of Muslims do not share the doctrines of Ibne-Saud and his followers is well-known and it is for Muslims alone to choose between him and Emir Ali. But Muslims can ignore the facts of recent history at the peril to their own cause. Emir Ali is the son of one who betrayed Islam in its hour of difficulty and the record of his family shows that it is under the influence of Non-Muslim Powers. Ibne-Saud, on the other hand, is waging the present campaign for no personal end but to vindicate what Muslims regard as the essence of their religion, namely, that the Jazirat-ul-Arab should be freed from the dominance and influence of non-Muslim Powers and that the question of administering the Holy Places of Islam should be decided by a representative Congress of Muslims of the world. In the course of his proclamation to which we have referred above he said:

"I still hold the opinion to which I had given expression at the time of inviting the Mussalmans of the world that the convening of an international Muslim Conference to consider the vital questions relating to all Mussalmans is necessary. They must shoulder the responsibility with us in Hedjaz in constructing and guarding the highways in providing utmost convenience to pilgrims, and in affording facilities in the way of post etc., and similar questions. As soon as the communications are facilitated an invitation for such a conference will be issued.

We shall fight with our lives for the defence of the complete freedom of Hedjaz, and shall, in no way, tolerate any foreign domination whatsoever over it. In this lies the defence of our religion and honour.

The Constitution for the Holy Land shall be in accordance with the common Islamic Law and all questions shall be decided by the Ulema from various Muslim countries after mature deliberations."

We offer no apology for this lengthy extract. Muslims of India, whose minds are naturally exercised by reports of happenings near the City of their Prophet, will do well to ponder over the words of Ibne-Saud. It is most deplorable that any fratricidal war should be waged in a land which is holy to Muslims but the issue involved is most vital to Islam. As Muslims they are bound to demand that no sacrilege should be committed in the Holy City and that Ibne-Saud should carry out the undertaking he has given in this regard. But, when succumbing to the subtle propaganda which is being carried on against him, they denounce him, let them not forget that they are denouncing one who is fighting for the independence of the Arabs, for the freedom of the Hedjaz from foreign influence—against those who in the past put self-aggrandisement above the needs of Islam and whose loyalty to the fundamental requirement of the faith, namely, the emancipation of the Jazirat-ul-Arab from non-Muslim control, is notoriously not above question. The unprecedented domonstration of Muslim feeling at the meeting held last night at Bhendi Bazar will be a warning to Ibne-Saud to take all possible precautions against a breach by any section of his army of the solemn undertaking that he has given to his co-religionists the world over. The vast majority of the thousands of Muslims who assembled at the meeting went there to register their protest against the reported sacrilege of their Prophet's tomb. It would be unjust to them to suggest that they were actuated by feelings of hostility to the Central Khilafat Committee, which has, despite much ridicule and calumny, stood steadfast for the emancipation of the Hedjaz from non-Muslim control, or that they endorsed all that was stated in the resolutions that were declared to have been passed. Of the resolutions it is sufficient to say that the violence of their language is inconsistent with the spirit of Islam.

LOYALTY TO THE LAST

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber met yesterday evening and considered two questions of prime importance. The first arose out of the Viceroy's callous and insulting reply to the deputation of the Millowners' Association, in which he categorically refused to consider even the possibility of repealing or suspending the iniquitous Excise Duty levied on the cotton manufactures of India. The gauntlet has thus been thrown not merely at the Mill Industry but at the whole economic organisation of the community; and a body like the Indian Merchants' Chamber, which represents in admirable combination the interests not only of the manufacturers but also of merchants and consumers, and even the Labour sentiment of the country, could not possibly avoid taking up the gauntlet. They have however, we understand, resolved to postpone discussion of this matter; though for our part we do not see the wisdom of wasting any more precious days whilst two-thirds at least of the mills in Bombay are on the brink of closing down. The prefatory appearance of foreign syndicates is there according to one prediction. Unless the Chamber or the more energetic and out-spoken members of its Committee have up their sleeves some gigantic programme of a nation-wide agitation for the rigorous boycott of foreign manufactures, as the only effective and honourable reply to the heartless *insouciance* of the Viceroy and his coterie in this matter of the prosperity of our one great industry, there is no reason why the Chamber should wait and watch, making irresolution the excuse of forethought.

The second issue of even more momentous consequence perhaps to the self-respect and dignity of the country as a whole, was the resolution of Mr. Tairsee *a propos* of the Royal Commission on the Indian Currency System referred to in our columns yesterday. Mr. Tairsee's resolution, we understand, was split up into its two distinct parts; the one condemning the constitution of the Commission as futile and advising the Chamber to institute a complete boycott of such a packed body of nobs and nonenities, and the other requesting Sir Purshottamdas to retire from such a Commission appointed in direct contravention of all the assurances given by the Finance Member himself to the Chamber as well as the Assembly. On the first Mr. Tairsee scored a bull's eye, although his exact words were not embodied in the telegram which we understand the Committee has resolved to send to the Finance Department. We are glad the Chamber has vindicated once again its reputation as a sturdy champion and fearless spokesman of India's economic interests. The telegram, we understand, endorses the resolution passed by the Assembly regarding the composition of this costly excuse of Sir Basil Blackett's ruinous policy of an organised gamble in Exchange for the equilibration of the Indian Budget; and it emphasises the national resolve that at least three more Indians be added to the proposed Commission, such as would be acceptable to the Indian public opinion; and neither the Chamber nor we have any doubt that such men are easily available. The point, however, where, we fear, the Chamber has not done justice to itself lies in the tail of their telegram. Instead of telling the Government, plain and square, as Mr. Tairsee's resolution had proposed to do, that the Chamber cannot in self-respect have anything to do, with such commission, the telegram merely informs the Government that unless the composition of the said Commission is altered and improved as required by the Assembly the Commission will not inspire confidence. To borrow the language of the Stock Exchange, the tone is ultra bearish and threatens to end in a "lame duck." It was not at all inconsistent with the traditions and policy of this Chamber recently manifested in connection with the Taxation Committee to treat with quiet contempt these unwelcome intruders which the Reading Government seem to be specialising in foisting upon the country. And we cannot understand why the Chamber should have developed such a singular vein of tenderness for the susceptibilities of our incorrigible offialdom. The only explanation, the one not specifically mentioned, but transparent between the lines of the Chamber's resolution, is a concern for safeguarding in advance the dignity of the Chamber's representative on the Committee. We know of course Sir Purshotamdas is placed upon this Commission not distinctly as representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber, but even Sir Purshotamdas cannot be unaware that his present importance in the eyes of the Government is undoubtedly and unquestionably due to his representing the Mercantile Community of India. The Chamber's telegram though somewhat lukewarm and leaving the door open for co-operation if the Government make the *amende honorable* will at least serve as a warning to Sir Purshotamdas. We have no doubt either of his loyalty to the Chamber or of his perspicacity: and we feel convinced he will read the spirit as well as the letter of the telegram aright, and retire from the Commission with all the honours of war before it is too late.

Notes of the Day.

Five Years of Error.

Jules Sanerivein, the special correspondent in Berlin of the well-known French journal "Matin", has recently published his observations and commentaries on the political situation and national feeling in Germany during the last five years, in a book which he calls "Oeuvres Libres." He calls these years five years of error, on the ground that, according to him, the Allies made two radical mistakes in dealing with Germany when the Peace Treaty was being discussed. They ought to have insisted upon a reasonable but immediate payment of war reparations, in conformity with Germany's capacity to pay, holding those "who made the war responsible for such payments" instead of expecting the new German Republic to shoulder the protracted heavy payments. They ought to have also understood that Germany is not "a country of Parliamentarism." M. Sanerwein finds that the democratic element, the element which has real sympathy with a Republican form of government, is in a minority in Germany. He notices that industrialists, professors, students, trade-unions, State officials and military officers" are all filled with a spirit of revenge, but he acknowledges that there is a group of thoughtful Germans, who control papers like the "Vossische Zeitung" who are anxious to secure a real understanding with France. They feel that "England will deceive the Reich in all high matters of policy." The French journalist implores his countrymen not to pursue the doctrine of victorious arrogance which will continue to make exorbitant financial demands on Germany, but to seek with the help of farseeing German intellectuals the path of fruitful reconciliation. It will be interesting to notice whether France under Painleve and Caillaux listens to this advice more easily than during the Poincare regime.

Vandalism in Bombay.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation deserves to be congratulated on its timely protest against the decision of the Government to disfigure part of the Charni Road Gardens by erecting on it a permanent building for the Government Central Press. Bombay is notorious for its lack of open spaces. The Charni Road Gardens are both a landmark of Bombay and one of the most popular of its few open spaces. No Government which had an adequate conception of its duty to the citizens and which was not altogether irresponsive to the appeal of beauty would have given even serious consideration to the proposal for erecting a building in the Gardens. Mr. Arbuthnot said that the Corporation would not be well advised in passing the resolution as Government were using their own ground for their own purpose. Evidently Mr. Arbuthnot imagines that the Government of Bombay are entitled to ride roughshod over the sentiments of the citizens of Bombay and deprive them of a popular resort for recreation by perpetrating an act of inexcusable vandalism. His other plea about the lack of other suitable sites for the purpose of a building for the Government Central Press was hardly tenable in view of the fact pointed out by Sir Dinshaw Petit that the land vacated by the Cotton Green is easily available. The Corporation has given expression to public feeling in this matter and the Government will do well to reconsider their decision.

The Aundh State.

How even a small Indian State with very limited resources can be progressive is fairly well illustrated by the Annual Administration Report of the Aundh State for the year 1924-25. It is a State with a population of only 65,000 and a revenue of Rs. 4 lacs. But it has the good fortune of having as the ruler an enlightened prince jealously watching the interests of his people. The Chief is a graduate of the Bombay University, deeply interested in arts and crafts, being himself an artist of no mean repute. Last year he inaugurated the "Aundh Pratinidhik Sabha" or Representative Assembly and in the year under report appointed a committee with an elected majority to inspect State accounts every month. Village Panchayats have been instituted widely with powers to try petty cases, both civil and criminal, and also to supervise the schools, sanitation and water supply of the villages. From the large number of amicable settlements brought about by the Panchayats it seems clear that these ancient institutions replanted in their native soil are fast taking root. Municipalities have all been given the right to elect their own president and vice-president. Co-operative societies, too, seem to be doing good work among agriculturists and artisans, being liberally aided by a State Bank with its four branches. Primary education has been made free and compulsory throughout the State this year. Physical culture is not neglected, a simple form of exercise being made compulsory in all schools, and in the secondary schools being one of the necessary conditions for promotion to a higher class. A weaving class is attached to each Middle School, the High School at Aundh teaching carpentry and photography also. There are, besides, a technical school and an industrial laboratory at Aundh, both institutions specialising in the teaching of cottage industries. During the year under report the laboratory trained nine students, seven in match industry, one in oils and soaps, and one in electro-plating. The Chief, it is well-known, is taking lively interest in such industries as also in the Kirloskar Iron Works and the Ogle Glass Works both situated in his State. We congratulate the administration on all these signs of progress. There is, however, one regrettable feature which we must not fail to mention. While the tari shops are rightly few, only two, the ganja shops are eleven and opium shops are twelve in number. And the total excise revenue is Rs. 1,23,754 being more than a fourth of the total revenue from all sources. We are not told whether ganja and opium shops have increased in number since 1923-24 though in other cases figures for 1924-25 are compared with those for the previous year. We have a right to expect from so cultured a prince as the Chief of Aundh is and from his Reformed Council that they will make a united and speedy effort to reduce and ultimately stop the drugging of an otherwise truly progressive State.

A PARABLE.

THE TYRANNY OF BOOTS.

(BY DISI.).

Uncle Reading: Only in 1919 Uncle Montagu gave you a strong pair of British ammunition boots with petent "diarchy" double sole and you want a new pair?

Orphan India: My feet are sore with bumons and corns; they have grown and are growing. These old boots won't do. They are short and heavy. I feel cramped and cannot move about much.

Uncle Reading: Too much of movement is not good for a child any way. The boot is just as good as new and you have hardly used it. I will see if I can not get you a pair of Muddiman's soft socks. I saw cobbler Birkenhead the other day. He said it was the foot that was wrong and not the boot. Your foot must co-operate with the boot.

Uncle Gandhi: Do not believe in boots, child. No boot ever did good to any foot.

VIOLENT STORMS IN JAPAN.

FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES.

TOKIO AND YOKOHAMA DAMAGED.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Tokio.—Eighteen persons were killed and nine injured in violent storms which resulted in floods and landslides. Great damage was done at Tokio and Yokohama. —Reuter.

BRIGAND'S OUTRAGE NEAR BAGHDAD.

ATTACK ON TRANS-DESERT MOTOR CONVOY.

LONDON, August 27.

Baghdad.—The first serious attack on the Nairn Trans-Desert Motor convoy, Bagh dad to Beyrout, was made on Wednesday 34 miles from Damascus. The party travelling in powerful eight cylinder cars was held up by a party of brigands from near Jebel-Druse area. Mrs. Brash, wife of Pay-Master, Iraq Army, Baghdad, was wounded but not seriously. The driver of her car J. Murdoch was slightly wounded and the convoy leader Bentley was seriously wounded. All three are now in hospital at Damascus. The consignment of gold liras which was despatched to Syria by the Imperial Bank of Persia, Baghdad, was stolen by the brigands and this loss is covered by insurance.

Information has reached Baghdad that the French authorities are taking steps to patrol the disturbed area with camel corps and aeroplanes but in the meantime it has been decided to suspend cross-desert traffic from Baghdad pending the receipt of reassuring news.—Reuter.

BRIGANDS VIOLATE MOSUL LINE

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Constantinople.—A telegram from Angora states that 500 brigands coming from the direction of Rawanduz violated the Mosul line but were driven off.—Reuter.

DR. HOWARD'S KIDNAPPERS' ESCAPE

LONDON, August 27.

Peking.—The kidnappers of Dr. Howard escaped in a boat from Fuchowhsien and proceeded to Huachum, in the province of Kirin. Chinese troops are pursuing the fugitives.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI STATE OF EMERGENCY ENDS

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Shanghai.—The state of emergency which was declared on 1st June has ended.—Reuter.

BELGIAN KING'S VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, August 27.

Brussels.—The Belgian King and Queen have left for Marseilles en route to India for a month's stay.—Reuter.

MR. J. L. RIEU.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S NEW HOME MEMBER?

KARACHI, August 28.

Large crowds of prominent citizens witnessed the ceremonial departure of Mr. J. L. Rieu, Commissioner in Sind from here last evening. He leaves for England on three months leave and will return to India probably in the capacity of Home Member to the Government of Bombay. His successor is Mr. P. R. Cadell, who arrives in Karachi next month.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTIONS.

SIR S. NAIR'S CANDIDATURE.

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

Sir Sankaran Nair who is one of the candidates for election to the Council of State addressed the members of the Madras Branch of the European Association at Hotel de Angelis last evening. Sir Sankaran assured the audience that, if elected, he would not be a silent member in the Council and would stand for the constitutional advancement of India towards Home Rule within the British Empire.—A. P.

OFFICAL AND PERFONAL.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna was to have left Lahore on Friday night for Simla. He was entertained to a garden party by the Punjab Merchants' Association in the evening.

OPIUM PROBLEM.

EXPORT FROM PERSIAN GULF.

BRITISH PROPOSAL.

LONDON, August 27.

Geneva.—The whole morning sitting of the Advisory Committee on Opium was devoted to the discussion on the British proposal regarding the export of opium from the Persian Gulf. Sir John Jordan expressed the opinion that the import certificates had done more harm than good. He declared that unless the Committee could take effective measures to prevent a large export it was better to abandon the matter. He hoped other Governments would follow India's practice of not attaching importance to the import certificates. Sir John Jordan added nearly whole of the exports from the Persian Gulf was nominally destined for Vladivostock but they were really landed elsewhere.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne quoted the British Consular report showing that the Soviet authorities at Vladivostock were exercising a stricter control over the opium consignments but Sir John Jordan attributed it to the fact that the Soviets were endeavouring to protect the Siberian monopoly.

The American observer Mr. Tuck from the United States Consulate, Vladivostock, agreed with Sir John Jordan.

Tsurumi (Japan) remarked that many Japanese vessels from the Persian Gulf bound to Vladivostock did not touch the Japanese ports. The Japanese Government had taken steps to prevent the transhipment of opium in Japanese ports.

Sir John Campbell (India) urged that the Persian Government should control the export of opium to illicit destinations.

Sir John Jordan said he was not optimistic with regard to the action to be taken at Teheran. He proposed that the League Council should call attention of Persia to the subject and also induce all Powers to prohibit transhipment in their ports and take action to control their shipping.—Reuter's Special.

RESTRICTION OF CULTIVATION FAVOURED.

LONDON, August 27.

Geneva.—The afternoon session of the Advisory Committee on opium opened with the reading of a letter of the American Financial Adviser in Persia stating that the country favoured the restriction of the cultivation when the financial situation permitted and welcoming the proposed European commission of enquiry on the opium situation in Persia.

The remainder of the session was devoted to a discussion on the illicit traffic. Sir Malcolm Delevingne and Sir John Campbell paid eloquent tributes to the efforts of preventive officials at Hongkong in the matter of discoveries and seizures.

Sir John Jordan expressed the opinion that the question of smuggling was relatively of minor importance. He said the best means for curtailing opium consumption was limitation of production wherein co-operation with the Japanese would be very effective. He declared that he hoped to press his note on Sir John Campbell's statement that they could not rely on measures of some Governments dealing with the opium problem.

The remainder of the sitting was in secret.—Reuter's Special.

SOCIALISTS AND GENEVA PROTOCOL.

LONDON, August 27.

Marseilles.—The Socialist Congress's difficulty mentioned in the message of the 24th August has been overcome. The Peace Committee agreeing to the resolution which insists on the enforcement of the Geneva Protocol and declares that private pacts are inadequate and ought not to contain secret clauses or anything contrary to arbitration; also they should be under the League of Nation's control.—Reuter.

The telegram of the 24th instant referred to states:—

Marseilles.—The Socialist Congress, was "stumped" to find the text of the resolution regarding the Security Pact acceptable to British as well as French and German Delegates. Mr. Noel Buxton, on behalf of British Labour, criticised the Pact as a military danger directed against Russia, whereupon the French and German spokesmen defended the Pact.

FRENCH GAIN FRESH OBJECTIVES.

LONDON, August 27.

Paris.—Although sirocco impeded the progress of aeroplanes French tanks were very effective in to-day's operations and despite fierce resistance the French have gained fresh objectives notably in Jebelam driving the Brahes tribesmen who were supported by the Riffs contingents in disorder northwards.—Reuter.

RIFFS REINFORCE WERGHA FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Paris.—A communique from Fez says:—The French occupied the whole of the territory of Branes' tribesmen after forty-eight hours stiff fighting. The Riffs have been very active in Sheshuan district, and have strongly reinforced the Wergha front. Reuter.

PROPHET'S MOSQUE SAFE

REPORTS OF BOMBARDMENT OF HOLY SHRINES UNTRUE.

ONLY HEJAZ GARRISON BOMBARDED.

ASSURING NEWS FROM CAIRO AND JERUSALEM.

LAST NIGHT'S MAMMOTH MEETING.

VILIFICATION OF M. SHAUKAT ALI.

The following message (cablegram) was received yesterday evening by the Central Khilafat Committee from Cairo from Moammar Najdi, Agent Najd Government:—

"Reports bombardment Holy Shrines and Prophet's Mosque by Wahabis untrue Bombardment only Hejaz garrison entrenched outskirts Medina far from Holy Shrines."

A cable message from President, Supreme Muslim Council, Jerusalem, which purports to say that reliable news available is that Wahabis attacked Medina and destroyed among many *Kubbats* of Sayyadna Hamza, three Kilometres from the City of Medina, endorses the above message.

The City wore a gloomy outlook all throughout yesterday as Indian shops in all streets and by-ways were closed as a mark of respect towards the Muslim bretheren.

At Juma Musjid, the Muslims who observed *Hartal* and fast, offered prayers for the well-being of Islam and the Holy Shrines. Except for a small fracas due to the campaign of vilification organised against Maulana Shaukat Ali by some interested persons, the day passed off peacefully, though the Muslim feeling had been considerably excited.

A mammoth meeting was held last night at Bhendi Bazaar, the Pir of Punjab presiding, when resolutions were passed against the Central Khilafat Committee and its officials and condemning the Wahabis in general and Ibn-e-Saud in particular.

PROPHET'S TOMB NOT DESTROYED.

UPREME MUSLIM COUNCIL'S CABLE,

The Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes under date Friday, the 28th August:—

The President, Sapreme Muslim Council Jerusalem, whom the Central Khilafat Committee had asked to send correct news regarding Medina, cabled yesterday morning from Jerusalem which was received in the Bombay Telegraph Office the same afternoon. But it was detained for the whole afternoon and night and was delivered today (Friday) just before Juma prayers.

The tomb of the Prophet is not only not bombarded, but not even Medina town is bombarded. Only the city is besieged causing food shortage. Three miles outside Medina Syedna Hamza's *Kubbat* reported damaged.

The Central Khilafat Committee wanted the news to reach all important places before Juma prayers, but it could not be possible owing to the detention caused. The telephonic connection between Bombay-Delhi-Lahore was tried, but the line beyond Ratlam was reported damaged.

The cable is as follows:—

"Reliable news available that Wahabites attacked Medina, Destroyed among many *Kubbat* Savyedna Hamza, three kilometres from the city of Medina. Inhabitants undergoing unprecedented scarcity of food. Please advise Sultan Ibn-Saud to relieve the situation.

President, Supreme Muslim Council."

We are only asked to intercede about food shortage. It should be noted in this connection that Palestine was the first to acknowledge Sheriff Hussein as the Khalifa of Islam and there Amir Abdullah's influence prevails. The Central Khilafat Committee has requested the Mussalmans to wait for correct news.

HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

PRAYERS AT JUMMA MUSJID,

A hartal was observd in Moslem quarters of Bombay to protest against the reported bombardment of Madina by Ibn Saud. A procession of Mahomedans started from Kazi Street with flags and divided itself into two batches. At Pydhini. One batch went to the Ahmedia Musjid at Pydhoni while the other wended its way towards Juma Musjid via Abdul Rehman Street. Both the batches dispersed afttr prayer in the afternoon.

The city wore a gloomy outlook all throughout the day, as Indian shops from Dadar to Fort and Grant Road to Mazagaon, in fact, in all the streets and by-ways of the city were closed as a mark of respect towards the feelings of the Moslem brethren. In Sheikh Memon Street all the prominant shops of jewellers, druggists and cloth merchants were closed.

At the Juma Musjid, Maulana Shaukat Ali came in the afternoon and exhorted the Moslem faithfuls to offer prayers to the Almighty God for His assistance and justice. He also read a telegram which he had received from Jerusalem stating that no attack was made on Madina.

A FRACAS.

After the prayer an unpleasant incident occurred which threw many people into unnecessary panic and consternation. It appeared two or three Mahomedans were heard talking in favour of Ibn Saud outside the Musjid which annoyed others and the persons taking in favour of Ibn Saud were assaulted. The police arrived promptly to the scene and dispersed the crowd, but in the meantime the participants in the fracas were all gone. The shop-keepers in the locality, however, were told by some that a riot had taken place while the others were informed that shops were forcibly closed by the Mahomedans. This rumour threw the shop-keepers out of their wit and they closed their shops in the winking of an eye through fright. Normal business prevailed in the afternoon.

VILIFICATION OF M. SHAUKAT ALI.

INCIDENT OUTSIDE JUMMA MUSJID

As ugly rumours about disturbances in the Jumma Masjid of Maulana Shaukat Ali being badly handled by the crowd and of his motor-car being mobbed by an infuriated crowd of Muslims were freely circulated in the city yesterday (Friday) a "Chronicle" representative called upon Maulana Shaukat Ali at the Central Khilafat Offices. The Maulana received the representative with a hearty laugh and seemed to treat the rumours as a huge joke.

"Well, here I am quite hale and hearty, as you see me and none the worse for the afternoon's experience or rightly speaking for the idle *bazar gups*", said the Maulana when requested to narrate his experience for the afternoon.

"You see, continued Maulana Shaukat Ali, "I have taken a vow of non-violence and mean to abide by it. Otherwise Rampuri that I am I love a fight for a fight's sake like the Irish and I know that if the city intends taking cudgels against me and the Central Khilafat Committee 70 per cent. of the Muslims will stand by me. The Khilafat Committee means solid work and has no time to start dissensions amongst Muslims and create mischief. Since the afternoon when the rumours were started in the city the Khilafat offices have been flooded with a number of inquiries and persons resenting the mischief of creating divisions amongst the Muslims started by a certain section of the Muslim community consisting of discredited and old members of the Central Khilafat Committee and paid hirelings of Amir Ali's agents in Bombay."

THE CABLE AND THE SEQUEL.

Asked whether it was a fact that he was assaulted in the Mosque and rescued by H. E. the Consul for Afghanistan, Maulana Shaukat Ali denied the allegations. "As usual," continued the Maulana, "I went to the Jumma Mosque for Friday prayers, accompanied by Maulana Nadvi and Mr. Shaib Quereishi. I have always regarded Mosques as sacred places of worship, respected their sanctity and refrained from addressing in the Mosques on controversial

(continued on page 10.)

NEW PRESIDENT

NOT A SLAVE TO PRECEDENCE.

THURSDAY'S ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The business at yesterday's meeting of the Assembly was both interesting and important and on some occasions was fairly lively unlike the previous day. The question time was not rendered interesting by the irrelevant though comic interruptions of Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmad but a number of supplementary questions were put in connection with the Viceroy's visit, the Reforms Enquiry Committee report, Public Service Commission and the rumour of the Royal visit on all of which the Government's reply indicated that its general attitude is more or less decidedly in the direction of reaction.

NOT A SLAVE TO PRECEDENCE.

When the official business of the day commenced however, Mr. President made it clear that he was determined to assert himself and was not going to be either a slave to precedence or be guided wholly by the desires of the Executive Government in preference to the rights of the House or the needs of the business, non-official as well as official of the House. I referred yesterday to the convention that is being sought to be established that so far as the first reading of the bills on the motions for leave to introduce them are concerned they should be generally allowed to be done without opposition either from the non-official benches in the case of Government bills or by the official benches in the case of non-official bills. It was understood as between the leader of the Swarajya Party and the leader of the House that these conventions may be established and though there was some difficulty in the case of two or three non-official bills on which the Government had previously decided to offer opposition Sir Alexander Muddiman in his fair and frank manner explained not to oppose the motions for leave even in those cases except to state that he reserved these oppositions and would press it at the next stage of the bill. Indeed, this convention if established renders it practically unnecessary to make any speeches on the first reading and brings the procedure more or less in accordance with that of the House of Commons where the first reading is a wholly formal affair and only the text of the proposed bill is read to the House out of all dummy bills when leave is asked for which is rarely if ever refused. The President, when the business of the House commenced yesterday, tried to give practical effect to this growing convention by attempting to save the time of the House so as to get through as much business as possible and enforcing strictly the provision of the standing order number 37. This involved a deviation from the previous practice which came as a surprise to the Government benches on the effort to assert the right to speak on the motion for leave when made even when no opposition is offered and found the President firm in his attitude. Immediately after Sir Alexander Muddiman moved for leave to introduce his first bill. The President stood up and announced "motion moved that leave be given, etc., etc." Sir Alexander Muddiman in a surprised tone and evidently in the impression that the new president was unacquainted with the rules and the practice of the House asked "Will you permit me, Sir, to explain very briefly the objects of this bill." The President replied definitely, "It is not necessary unless the motion was opposed." The leader of the House was taken aback and asked the President to reconsider his decision on the ground "That a member making a motion surely has a right to explain the object of his bill." The emphatic assertion of Sir Alexander Muddiman put the President on his mettle and he sententiously read to him and to the House the terms of the standing order 37 which say "If a motion for leave (to introduce a bill is opposed (stressing the word is opposed) the President after permitting if he thinks fit a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and the member who opposes the motion may without further debate put the question." He added, "There is no speech that needs to be made at the time of moving for leave. As soon as the formal motion is made I will ask the House if any member objects and if I find that it is opposed then I will allow a brief explanatory statement to be made both by the mover and the opposer." Sir Alexander scanned the rule with his specs through and through and found the President was right. He then put his demand on the ground of the practice previously followed. He admitted that the debate on introduction was restricted to two speeches but he claimed that the member who moved the motion should be allowed to make a brief explanatory statement of the objects of the bill.

OLD PRACTICE TO BE FOLLOWED.

The President then cleared the position and stated that there is no right to making a speech but that he could agree that the practice has been that the mover in the initial state does make a short speech and that he was perfectly willing to follow that practice if the House desired him to do so. He thought that in order to save time it would be better to ascertain if there was opposition and if there was none to dispense with the speeches on the motions for leave as the standing order does indeed contemplate. He had no objection if the House wanted to follow the practice hitherto followed but there was no right on the part of the mover of any bill to make a speech when he is making the motion when asking for leave. This

(Continued on next page.)

ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN CHINA.

MR. N. M. JOSHI'S NEW MOVE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

In a statement made to me to-day, Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A., after giving an idea of the useful work done on behalf of labourers in India by himself and Dewan Chaman Lal, M.L.A., during their seven weeks' stay in England after completion of their labours in the International Labour Conference at Geneva, observes:

"As a result of my visit to Geneva and, later on, to England some practical shape is being given to my idea of taking some steps to establish regular touch among Labour movements in the Asiatic countries. At Geneva, this question was discussed by the representatives of Labour movements in India and Japan and we have provisionally decided to hold an Asiatic Labour Conference somewhere in China in 1926, and Mr. Bunzi Suzuki, President of the Japanese Federation of Labour, has agreed to act as General Secretary. I had an opportunity of discussing the subject with the representatives of the Labour movement in Palestine when I met them in London at the Commonwealth Labour Conference. They fully agreed with the idea except that they would like the Conference being held in India, instead of in China. I have strong hopes that this idea will not fail to materialise at an early time."

ZIONISTS ORGANISATION.

A CRISIS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Vienna.—A crisis has overtaken the Zionists Organisation. At yesterday's meeting of the Zionist Congress, M. Wiezmann who is popularly reputed to have converted Mr. Balfour to Zionism resigned from the Executive Committee following a vote of confidence which, though passed by an overwhelming majority was characterised by many abstentions.—Reuter.

CENTRAL BANK, AHMEDABAD.

COMPLETE CONFIDENCE RESTORED.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 28.

The rush on the local branch of the Central Bank of India for withdrawal of deposits has subsided to-day and normal business is restored. New accounts have been opened and some of those who withdrew their deposits are coming back with their deposits.—A. P.

CHAIRMAN ON HARM DONE BY FALSE RUMOURS.

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroz Sethna, Chairman of the Central Bank of India Limited who is on a short visit to Lahore, interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the recent run on the Central Bank, said, "The Central Bank has not made any advances whether against sugar or wool. Personally he was not surprised at the spirit of this false rumour for he was reminded of an incident which happened some years ago. The story went that the Central Bank stood to drop at least half a crore of rupees from its advances on pearls whereas as a matter of fact not one single rupee was advanced on a pearl parcel. If the guilty party could be brought to book the bank will not lose the opportunity to do so, but as the public will realise it is a very difficult and almost an impossible task."

Mr. Sethna reminded the public that the attitude on their part in giving credence to such false reports does the bank harm in two directions. In the first place, withdrawal of money disorganised business until confidence is again restored in few days as was done in a couple of days on this occasion. Again in order to meet such a big amount they deem it necessary to keep a larger amount liquid which they would not otherwise do but would invest them in a manner as would yield them good return and in consequence mean even larger profits than what the bank was able to earn at the present moment.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Melbourne.—The Commonwealth Government has appointed a board to consider the question of deportations.—Reuter.

Buenos Aires.—The Prince of Wales returned to-day from Puetel. There was remarkable enthusiasm at wayside stations. A great crowd welcomed here the Prince of Wales who was entertained at a luncheon by the Chilean Embassy. His Royal Highness played polo for three hours.—Reuter.

NEW PRESIDENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

attempt to improve the procedure of the House and enlarge its capacity for getting through useful business did not apparently appeal to those members of the House who were anxious to get the Home Member to make a speech he desired to do and Diwan Bahadur Rangachariar formally opposed the motion to enable Sir Alexander to speak on his motion thereby attempting the soundness of the President's ruling. Sir Hari Singh Gour went on and began a long speech in order to show that ever since the commencement of the Assembly it has been the invariable practice, etc., etc., which was cut short by the President by calling him to order and pointing out that the practice was attempted and reiterating the desire to follow that practice if the House desired it and wound it up by saying that the standing order was perfectly clear but that he was also perfectly willing to follow that practice and he will follow it in the present case. Sir Alexander Muddiman resumed his interrupted speech and the proceeding went on in the usual way until the debate on the Contempt of Courts Bill started.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

This was the first important business of the House since the commencement of the session but Sir Alexander Muddiman evidently followed the weakness of his case and with his usual fairness said that many defects had been pointed out in the bill but he would ask the House to allowed it to be sent to the Select Committee which would sift the whole thing and revise it thoroughly. He claimed that the Government had no ulterior intentions but only desired to settle the law as it stood. The opposition of the bill was made in a vigorous and fighting speech by Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and the course of the debate soon showed the Government that their cause was very weak. Both the Home Secretary and Sir Alexander Muddiman therefore considered the part of prudence lay in coming to an understanding with the House and they gave practical assurance to the leader of the Swarajya Party that they would not press for more than three things to be provided for in the bill, one that the case upon the right of high courts to deal with the contempts of the subordinate courts and in their adherent jurisdictions should be set at rest; two, that the high courts and judicial commissioners not established under letters patent should possesses the same powers as other high courts in this respect and that punishments for contempts should be limited to six months' imprisonment, not rigorous but simple. On the understanding that only these three items of the bill should be considered and dealt with by the Select Committee and that the rest of the bill which indeed constituted its most mischievous and objectionable part the bill was allowed to go in to the Select Committee. The motion was opposed by a few members of the Swarajya Party in an erroneous impression that the original party instructions were not superseded by what the leader of the party stated in the House which unfortunately was not clearly understood by them with the result that a few members of the Party voted against the motion.

MATERNITY BENEFIT BILL.

The House then proceeded to deal with the non-official business left over from the previous day and debate on the Maternity Benefit Bill again dragged its weary length for nearly two hours before a division was called and the Government scored notwithstanding the support of many Swarajists to the bill. The abstention of other members of the Swarajists and the independent parties from the division was evidently due to the fact that it was not made a party question, that having been moved by a nominated member the actual provisions of the bill were not examined by either of the parties nor made a party question. There was no doubt whatever that the bulk of the elected representatives desired some such measure as that proposed by Mr. Joshi and a more concrete and better worked out measure is sure to find general support.

The House then commenced to deal with the usual crop of legislative proposals that emanated from the prolific Sir Hari Singh Gour and that consumed unnecessarily so much of the time of the House. Two of his bills, both of reactionary kind were given short shrift after an amusing and lively debate. The last noteworthy feature of this debate was the surprising, able, and eloquent speech from the newest member of the Assembly, Mr. C. V. Krishnaswami Aiyer, who made his debut in the Assembly and made the excellent impression on officials and non-officials alike. That left Sir Hari Singh Gour utterly disconsolate and uncommonly irritated. He tried to retaliate by taking as much of the time as he could and by calling for a division where he had so little support from the House. The Chair, however, was firm and Sir Hari Singh Gour had to submit. The House, however, had now a continuous sitting of six hours and Sir Sivaswami Aiyer moved the adjournment but the President having regard to the bulk of non-official business that yet remained to be disposed of including several new bills said that he was entirely in the hands of the House and if the non-official members did not want to sit late he was not prepared to sit and inconvenience himself. The leader of the House was then asked if he would be able to give some other Government day when Government business might be disposed of quickly for getting through the remaining non-official business of the day. Sir Alexander Muddiman was very cautious in making the statement but he left the House and the Chair fairly to infer that he would do his best and that it may be expected that the rest of the non-official business would be taken up on some Government day next week.

DR, GOUR'S BILLS.

AMENDING SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT.

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The following is the concluding portion of the Assembly's proceedings on Thursday:—

Sir Hari Singh Gour moved that the bill to amend the Special Marriage Act 1872 be referred to a select committee consisting of Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir P. S Siwaswamy Aiyer, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Rai Sahib Mr. Harbilas Sardha and the mover. The object of the bill he explained, was to remove the anomaly in the existing law which prevented marriages taking place between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one. He said that opinions received on the bill were mostly in favour of the principle.

Sir Alexander Muddiman:—No.

Dr. Gour said that the objection was mainly from the orthodox community. He pointed out the anomaly in relation to changes made in majority Act and urged the House not to be oblivious of the rights of the wife and son, while naturally anxious to protect the husband and father.

WASTE OF TIME.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya while opposing the bill said that the Legislature was wise in keeping the age at 21.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas opposed the motion which, he said, if carried, would only expose young men to dangers.

Moulvi Mahomed Yakub opposed the motion.

Sir Hari Singh Gour rose to reply and cries of "withdraw" greeted him when he got up. He said "My motion may be rejected but I will not withdraw." (Applause).

The motion of Sir Hari Singh Gour was rejected without division.

Sir Hari Singh Gour then moved that his bill to declare the rights of Hindus to make settlements of property by way of trust in favour of their families, children and descendants be circulated for opinion. This bill he said was intended to remove the uncertainty in law and restore the correct view of the Hindu usage regarding trusts. It followed the principle of the Mussalman Wakf Validating Act passed by this legislature namely the right to re-establish or improve the personal law of the communities concerned. The bill would only apply to property over which a Hindu possesses absolute right of disposition.

The motion of Dr. Gour was rejected.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

DIVISION ON CONTEMPT OF COURTS BILL.

Following is the division list in the Assembly on the motion of Sir Alexander Muddiman to refer the Contempt of Courts Bill to Select Committee. The following eighty-two voted for the motion:—Sir Alexander Muddiman, Mr. Graham, Mr. Tomkinson, Mr. Webb, Mr. Fleming, Krishna Swamy Iyer, Raj Narain, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, Mr. Chalmers Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. K. K. Chanda, Burdon, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Belvi, Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. T. Rangachariar, Ram Chandra Rao, Mr. Jeelani, P. Rao, Syed Murtaza Sahib, Sir Henry Stanyon, Motilal Nehru, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Jamnadas Mehta, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mr. Reddi, Prince Akram Hussain, Kasimaly, K. S. Ray, Mr. Gurner, Sir W. Carey, Col. Crawford, K. C. Neogy, N. N. Dumasia, Mr. Gordon, W. M. Hussanally, Sardar B. A. Dalal, Mr. Sykes Mr. Cocke, Mr. Makhan, Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Sardar Mutallik, Goswami, Capt. Hirasingh, Capt, Ajabkhan, Mr. Langley, Gulab Singh, Gulam Bari, K.L. Behru, H.N. Misra, Shamlal Nehru, Sir Siwaswamy Iyer, Dr. Mackphiel, Mahomed Yakub, Abdul Momnie, Abdul Kaseem, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Charters, Mr. S.C. Ghose, R. S. Bajpai, G.P. Roy, Mr Clow, Seth Govind Dass, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Sim, Mr. Maguire, Badi Uz-Z-Ama, Ganganand Sinha, Syed Mahomed Ismail, Surfaraz Hussain Khan, Ambika Prasad Sinha, S. N. Singh, Sir Abdul Qayum, Mr. Gordon, Sir Denys Bray, Gaya Prasad Sinha.

The following voted against it:—Mr. Abhyankar, Mr. Aney, Lala Dunichand, Amarnath Dutt, Dr. Lohakare, Mr. Kelkar, Saiullahkhan, C. S. Ranga Iyer.—A. P.

VICEROY'S VOYAGE EXPENSES

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

A large number of interesting questions were answered in the Assembly to-day. Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's question regarding officers and heads of administrations taking part in the discussions between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State said the Government of India have no information as to which officers took part in the discussions referred to. As regards expenditure incurred on account of the visit of the Viceroy to England additional expenditure from Indian revenues amounted to approximately Rs. 64,000. This includes voyage expenses of two Aides-de-Camp who accompanied His Excellency, expenditure on His Excellency's special trains and on allowances in respect of travelling expenses were met out of the annual voted grant for tour expenses of the Governor-General. Expenditure of Rs. 24,000 on leave allowances is non-votable. There are no official papers regarding consultation between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas' question regarding the removal of restricions on Indians from entering the Colonial Civil Service and other Government clerical services in Ceylon said the present position is that while Sinhalese alone with other British subjects are eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Serice competitive examination in London candidates for admission to the Indian Civil Service competitive examination in India must be of domicile. Only five Sinhalese have entered the Indian Civil Service during the last 35 years. Consequntly the Government of India have not hitherto considered that the question has attained sufficiently practical importance to require action on their part, but they will now consider whether any action can suitably be taken. (B) Government are not aware that Sinhalese are ordinarily admitted to the clerical services in India, on the contrary they understand that such appointments are almost invariably filled up from the residents of the provinces or locality concerned. For these reasons they do not consider that any practical advantage is to be derived from making a representation in the sense suggested by the honourable member. Further questioned the Home Member said if Sir Purshotamdas would give him facts showing appointments of Sinhalese as clerks in India he would have the matter examined.

Dr. Bhore replying to the questions of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas regarding Indian representation in the Ceylon Legislative Council said the Government of India have made no representations in the matter, but it is understood that the local Indian community has done so through its leaders and representative associations and that the Government of Ceylon are considering the advisability of amending the Ceylon Legislative Council Order-in-Council of 1923 in various points of detail including linguistic qualifications of the voters for the Indian constituency. The Government of India understand that the question of defining them "Indian" for election purposes is also engaging the attention of the Colonial Government who are in full possession of the views of the local Indian community. Government was aware that Indians in Ceylon considered their representation in the Ceylon Council as utterly inadequate. Government had seen Ceylon Government's communique which named the minimum wage of Indian labourers in Ceylon at fifty cents. Government understood that this figure was not regarded by the Indian community in Ceylon as altogether satisfactory.

IMPERIAL BANK.

Replying to Mr. Ranga Iyer Sir Basil Blackett said: As the hon'ble member knows quite well the question of recruitment to posts in the Imperial Bank of India is entirely a domestic concern of the Bank and not under Government's control. Government are aware that it is a policy of the Central Board to employ Indians in increasing numbers as far as possible and as circumstances allow. They have seen articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" referred to by the hon'ble member. The creation of Local Boards under Section 25 of the Imperial Bank of India Act is primarily a matter for determination by the Central Board, though the subject to previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council. The suggestion made by the hon'ble member for the creation of more local boards will be conveyed to the Central Board.

Questioned by Lala Dunichand and Sir Harisingh Gour, Sir B. N. Mitra said Government have received copies of resolution passed by the Kankinara Labour Union alleging that a large number of employees of the Titaghur Mills have been thrown out of employment as a result of orders being placed abroad. Orders for paper placed with Indian mills have amounted for 1924-25 to 5525 tons and for 1925-26 to 5794½ tons so far, so that there has been no decrease, but a small increase in amounts ordered this year. The Titaghur Mills received a smaller share of Indian contracts this year while other Indian mills received a larger share. It may be possible to place further orders with Indian mills before the year closes. The quantity of paper so far ordered by Government in India for the current year amounts to 5794½ tons price being Rs. 28,37,581. The quantity of paper ordered outside India was 1988½ tons price including cost, insurance freight and tariff duty being Rs. 8,94,611.

MEMBERS' TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES

Mr. L. Graham replying to Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda regarding discrimination between the members of the Council of State and of the Legislative Assembly in the matter of travelling and daily allowances said for the origin of the distinction the honourable member is referred to the debate conducted in this Chamber of 2nd March, 1921 on the motion that the travelling and other allowances of the members of the Council of State be placed on the same footing as those of the members of the Legislative Assembly. The only surviving discrimination in the matter of travelling allowances is that non-official members of the Council of State are allowed at their personal use and to draw the actual cost of reserving compartment in lieu of travellling allowance of 1.3/5 of a first class fare. The differentiation in regard to the number of days preceding and following a session for which halting allowance may be drawn did not originally exist and was the result of the self-denying action taken by the Assembly itself (hear, hear), during voting of demands for grants in March 1923 in carrying a reduction on the motion of Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar with the express object of enabling this economy to be made. The question of similarly curtailing the period in case of the members of the Council of State and of cancelling the right of reserving a first class compartment was placed before the Council on a Government resolution. The Council decided against the proposal (laughter) and Government did not think fit to impose a change on the members of the Council against their will (renewed laughter). A saving of approximately Rs. 15,000 per annum might be anticipated if the allowances of the members of the two Chambers were equalized. Government will consider the question of removing the discrimination after the lifetime of the present Council of State expires (laughter).

Mr. Rangachariar asked if Government would again press upon the members of the Council of State to follow the self denying action of the Assembly. Mr. Graham said no purpose would be served as they might be coming no more. This could be considered after the life-time of the present Council.

Mr. Rangachariar further asked if Government would support the Assembly at the budget time if a proposal to remove the discrimination was brought forward. Mr. Graham was not in a position to give an undertaking.

Lala Dunichand:—Is this discrimination due to the fact that the members of the Council of State are more accommodating than the members of the Assembly? (laughter).

Mr. B. Dass:—Are Government aware that in the opinion of this House there is no necessity for the existence of the Council of State? (Laughter).

No reply was given.

Sir Basil Blackett replying to a question of Mr. Raju said that detailed information regarding the use for the Transferred Subjects of contributions remitted by the Central Government was not available. He had no doubt the Local Governments were complying with the recommendations of the Assembly.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar drew attention to the statements made in the various Councils which showed that the Finance Member's assurance and the Assembly's wishes were not being carried out fully.

The Finance Member said that the Provincial Councils and Provincial Governments should settle the issue. Further questioned, Sir Basil refused to say more.

COLOUR BAR BILL.

Mr. J. W. Bhore, replying to Diwan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao's question, regarding the Colour Bar Bill and the Natal Boroughs Ordinance in South Africa, said that the Government of India were negotiating at present with the Union Government with a view to arrange a conference to consider the Indian question in South Africa. "I regret that it will not be in the public interest to comply with the Honourable Member's request for the publication of the correspondence."

Replying to the supplementary question of Mr. Ramchandra Rao and Mr. C. Chetty Mr. Bhore stated that the proposal for a conference emanated from the Government of India, but he could not say when it was likely to come about as the subject was still under negotiations.

SUSPENSION OF TRANSFER IN BENGAL.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, replying to another question of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar regarding the publication of correspondence relating to the suspension of transfer in Bengal said that the correspondence could not be published. The object of the amendment of Rule six of the Devolution Rules was a mere clarification. Government did not admit that it extended the power of suspending the transfer of subjects conferred by the Rule as orginally drafted.

Mr. Burdon, questioned by Diwan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao, said that (a) the question of capitation rate payable to the War Office in respect of troops in India was still under consideration, and (b) the pre-war capitation rate was £11-8-0 and the present rate was £25 per head.

NEXT WEEK'S OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

Sir Alexander Muddiman announced the official business for next week. Bills relating to the Provident Fund Act, Opium Act, and the Guardians and Wards Act would be introduced on Monday and considered and passed on Friday next week. The Bills amending the Salt Act Section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code, the Naturalisation Act, The Limitation Act and the Religious Endowment Act which were introduced on the 25th would be considered and passed on the 31st. On Tuesday the consideration and passage would be moved of the Bills relating to the Age of Consent, Sections 102 and 103 of the Civil Procedure Code and the Gurudwara Validating Act. Circulation of the Insolvency Amendment Bill and the Legal Practitioners Act Amendment Bill relating to touting would be moved. Wednesday would be devoted to non-official resolutions. Thursday's business would probably include the consideration and passage of the Coal Grading Bill as amended by the Select Committee and of the Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill as reported by the Joint Committee. The Bill amending the Criminal Procedure Code to be introduced to-day would be passed on Friday.—A.P.

PROPHET'S MOSQUE SAFE.

(Continued from page 9.)

topics. As we were leaving for the mosque we received a cable in reply to our cable from the President, Supreme Muslim Council, Jerusalem on the subject of the bombardment of Medina. The cable simply stated that Ibn Saud's troops had besieged the town (Medina) as was expected. No mention was made of the destruction or desecration of the Holy Prophet's tomb. Reliable news, stated the cablegram, says that Wahabis have destroyed many *Kubas* of Syedhe Hamsa, three miles outside Medina. Mention was made of the shortage of food and the sufferings of the inhabitants, asking for Indian Muslims' help."

"This cablegram" proceeded the Moulana, "was read by Mr. Shaib Quereishi in the Mosque before the beginning of the prayers. Mr. Ahmed Khatri in reply made an infuriated speech. Mr Quereishi replied that even if *Kubas* of Hamza were destroyed, it was really a very bad act but that they must wait for confirmation. This over, we joined in the prayers for the welfare of Islam and betterment of the Holy Places of Islam, but I refused to take part in the abuses of other persons. I came out of the Mosque and was getting into a taxi when Mr. Mia Mahomed Haji Mahomed Chotani came near the car, and abused Maulana Nadvi calling him a *Maloon*. He then came towards me and used abusive language about Bi Amman. It annoyed me very much and I was about to violate my vow of non-violence but, thank God, I remembered my vow and remained cool and quiet. Mr. Chotani raised his stick at me but dared not strike me. A European police officer came up to me and asked me whether I was hurt. I told him that there was nothing and I was quite well.

"That is all", concluded Maulana Shaukat Ali, "you see no body dare assault me and I am quite prepared to take care of myself whether I am in Bombay or anywhere else."

MAMMOTH MEETING.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

Unprecedented scenes were witnessed on Friday night at Bhendy Bazar where a mammoth meeting of the Muslims of Bombay numbering over forty thousand was held to demonstrate their resentment against the reported destruction of the canopy of the massaleum of Prophet Mahomed. Never, perhaps, in the annals of the city has Bombay witnessed such a seething sea of humanity. From Pydhownie at one end to J. J. Hospital on the other, it was nothing but a surging mass of humanity out to demonstrate their loyalty to Islam and their abhorrence of the reported misdeeds. Long before the appointed time (9 p.m. B.T.) people filled the temporary pandal to overflowing and it was with the greatest difficulty that one could wade one's way through the crowd to the *dais* and rostrum. Soon after sunset different *jamats* headed by their respective *Maulvies* and *mujtahids* started from their respective localities to the place of meeting. The meeting was a thoroughly representative Muslim gathering consisting as it did all the sects and communities of Islam both Sunnis and shias, Ismaili Khojas, Borahs, Moghuls, Iranis, Arabs and Pathans. The dais presented a truly picturesque appearance. The pir of the Punjab, Pir Jamat Ali Shah, was unanimously elected to the chair.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of a verse from the Koran by Moulvi Sadullah. Letters from eminent Muslims regretting their inability to attend the meeting were read prominent among which were from Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and the Pir of Bagdad.

Maulana Khujandi then explained the objects of and the solemnity of the meeting in pathetic terms which moved the audience to tears. At this time the crowd became restive and speakers were sent from the dais to address overflow meetings.

Maulana Khujandi was followed by Mr. Mirza Hasan Ispahni. Mr. Khatri and other speakers.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then declared to have been passed unanimously:—

This public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay, looking at the statements of the returning pilgrims and of the so-called representatives of the Khilafat Committee and believing the attack of Najdis on Medina as not an unexpected one, considers it necessary to declare that as the supporters of the Najdis have hidden their previous atrocities and in order to keep the Muslims in dark and secure their sympathy have tried in a vehement and shameful manners in the same way they are now calling the news of the attack on Medina as unauthentic and thus clearly misleading the Muslims. Hence according to the saying (of the prophet) 'a Muslim is not bitten from the same hole twice," it is the bounden duty of every Muslim to express publicly his real feelings in order to show these friendly-looking enemies that they can no more be influenced by their impractical and insensible opinions.

(II) This public meeting of the Mahomedans of every grade and creed in Bombay expresses its anger, vehemence, hatred and contempt towards Ibn-e-Saud of Najd and his wild army and to those Indian Muslims who are the devotees of the Najdis and who hitherto simply on account of their personal motives, stubborness, and in opposition to the public opinion are supporting the Najdis and considers them responsible for the present discontent among Muslims and for the violation of the sacred objects. And advises these Claimers of wisdom to give up this wrong and imprudent course and to save their religion and faith.

(III) This public meeting of the Mahomedans of every grade and creed in Bombay looks with hatred and contempt on the present policy of the Central Khilafat Committee which supports the Najdis, and declares that it is not a body really representing the Mahomedan public or worthy of their trust.

(IV) This public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay requests all the Mahomedans of India to refrain from buying those papers, who, in order to support the cause of the Najdis propagate false news, and highly injure our religious feelings and mislead the Mahomedans of India, so that their circulation may not be encouraged.

(V) This public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay authorizes the president of this meeting to publish and send these resolutions to their respective places.

Then followed prayers calling upon the blessings of Allah and praying for the triumph of the cause of Islam.

UNCONFIRMED NEWS.

M. ZAFAR ALI KHAN'S ADVICE.

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

The news regarding the bombardment of Medina by the forces of Ibn Saud has created considerable excitement among the Mussalmans of the Punjab for the last few days and in order to consider the situation which threatens to be grave the Punjab Khilafat Committee have decided to hold a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Lahore on Saturday, the 29th instant outside Mochi Gate.

Meanwhile Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, the President of the Punjab Khilafat Committee has issued a statement to the press in which he states:—

"Until the news receives confirmation from authentic sources it behoves Mussalmans to remain calm and undisturbed. The news was received on the 22nd August. It is 28th to-day and for these six days it has remained unconfirmed without any comment one way or other. The attitude taken up by certain sections of the reactionary Mussalmans in passing resolutions for British intervention in Hedjaz is extremely unfortunate and it is to be hoped that the British Government will think twice before taking any action in reference to this irresponsible clamour".

Besides the meeting of the Khilafat Committee another counter meeting of a different section of Mussalmans organised by Hafis who are opposed to the Khilafat Committee will also be held on Saturday night outside the Delhi Gate to protest against the acts of Ibn Saud. Feelings are already running high between these two sections of Mahomedans and the police will have to take strong precautions to prevent any breach of peace when these meetings are held on Saturday night.—A. P.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE SITUATION.

DEPORTATION PROCEEDINGS POSTPONED.

LONDON, August 27.

Melbourne.—There have been minor developments in the strike situation. The Trade Councils in Melbourne and Sydney have passed resolutions supporting the strikers. The Federal Cabinet Members are remaining in the Capital. Mr. Bruce has postponed his visit to Sydney. It is now expected that deportation proceedings will not be launched until early next week.—Reuter.

A MOST INIQUITOUS MEASURE.

LONDON, August 27.

Sdney.—Labour Premier, Mr. Lang, has stated that the Deportation Act is most iniquitous ever passed and firmly refuses to permit his state to be instrumental in deporting the political and industrial leaders.

Mr. Walsh, the strike leader, visited Mr. Lang to-day and, it is understood, that the discussion concerned the early settlement of the dispute.—Reuter.

END IN SIGHT.

LONDON, August 27.

Melbourne.—The local representatives of the overseas shipping Companies believe that the unofficial strike is ending. They consider that the work will gradually be resumed when the strikers realise their lack of unanimity and owners' determination. Meanwhile foreign vessels and the ships of the Commonwealth Line are benefiting by the enforced idleness of the British ships, for instance, the German motor ship "Konigsberg" sailed with a full cargo.—Reuter.

STRIKERS RETURNING TO SHIPS.

LONDON, August 27.

Sydney.—Opposing the Trade Councils' resolutions which declare all British ships "black," lumpers rapidly unloaded the P. and P. liner "Mongolia" whose crew remained loyal. The strikers, it is reported, are gradually returning to ships.—Reuter.

Perth.—The Orient liner "Orsova" is still held up at Hay with over 600 passengers.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT ON "PARIS".

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Toulon.—Simultaneously with the mutiny on the "Courbet", there was an attempt at revolt on the battleship "Paris." Twenty sailors refused meals when the "Paris" was on the point of leaving Algeria for the Atlantic on 24th June. The Captain immediately pacified the malcontents. An enquiry resulted in the arrest of four, of whom, three were exculpated. The fourth, who was a recruit with only ten months' service to his credit, was court-martialled at Toulon and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and dismissal from service.—Reuter.

SHIPPING STRIKE IN DURBAN.

ASSUMES SERIOUS PROPORTIONS.

LONDON, August 27.

Durban.—Trouble similar to that affecting the ships in English and Australian ports appears to be threatened. The "Sandgate Castle" bound for America has been held up owing to its crew refusing to sail if their wages are reduced. The steamer "Amicus" has also been held up and others are threatened including the mail-boat. "Balmoral Castle."—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Durban.—The shipping strike has assumed serious proportions. The crew of the "Balmoral Castle" having refused to work, the ship's sailing has been postponed indefinitely. The strike has occurred at a critical period, because the ports are congested with steamers waiting to remove an unprecedented maize crop. Two strikers of the crew of the "Sandgate Castle" who were sentenced to fourteen days imprisonment have had their sentences suspended for a fortnight to enable them to reconsider the position and assist in getting the vessel away.—Reuter.

MAHOMEDAN PRAYERS AT BANDRA

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 28.

The Mahomedan butchers of Bandra have suspended their usual work of slaughtering cattle at the Bandra abatoir as they are determined to devote this day in prayer.

This morning not only the Mahomedan butchers but also Mahomedans of all communities and professions assembled at the Bandra Masjid for prayer.

DECCAN SARDARS.

GOVERNOR'S EXHORTATION AT POONA DARBAR.

In his address to the Sardars of the Deccan at the Darbar held at Poona, on August 26, his Excellency the Governor, after welcoming the Sardars and expressing regret at the deaths of some of the Sardars during the past year, gave a brief sketch of the progress which has been made in the last few years with schemes for bringing water to the dry areas of the Sardars' country, and of other schemes which are now under contemplation. Three great dams have been completed at Lake Fife, Chankapur and Lake Beale. The first will serve the Mutha Canals and supply Poona City and Cantonment with water; the second will protect parts of the Kalwan and other talukas in the east of the Nasik District; and the third will serve the Godavari Canals, which protects parts of Nasik and Ahmednagar. The Bhandardara Dam is almost finished. It is 270 feet high, and is one of the highest Dams in the World. The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar is approaching completion, and a few thousand acres have already come under irrigation. The New Nira Right Bank Canal, which will receive perennial water from this Dam, will benefit the Phalton State, parts of the Satara District, and three talukas of the Sholapur District, but the new storage at Bhatgar, in spite of the vast quantity of water which will be impounded, will need to be supplemented before all the valuable areas now awaiting development can receive in full the water which they will require. Government are therefore undertaking a project for remodelling the Nira Left Bank Canal, which will, in time, include an additional storage reservoir at Vir. Away in the south of the Presidency, the Ghatprabha project is now under consideration. It is a most ambitious scheme, which will protect portions of the Belgaum and Bijapur Districts, and considerable areas in the States of Mudhol, Kolhapur, Jamkhandi, Kurundwad and Sangli, making a total of 4,45,800 acres.

His Excellency also referred to the activities of the Agricultural Department.

SARDARS AND REFORMS.

His Excellency then said:—

On an occasion like the present, I have no desire to touch, except very lightly, on any political subject. You are, however, the natural leaders of the people throughout the Deccan, the Karnatak, and Khandesh. You number among you the representatives of families which won for themselves the first places, by leadership in war and by statesmanship. Times are changing rapidly all over the world,—some of these changes due to the ordinary laws of evolution, some due to the war, some to the inevitable but natural march of progress. Two courses lie before those who may be said to represent as older regime. They may close their eyes to all that is going on around them and so inevitably perish, fighting blindly against irresistible and natural forces, or they may give their talents and all their advantages to the guidance and direction of the new current of thought. Your Order has been given some small representation in the Reformed Councils and in the Indian Legislature, but there are many more among you who are qualified by your education and by your position to take an important and leading part in the popular Assemblies, both those of your Districts and Talukas or of your Municipal areas, and those of the greater Legislative bodies. I consider it nothing less than an obvious duty on me to call upon each of you to do that which lies within his power to take his part, whatever it may be, in the development of his country. You have all, I am sure, read the great speeches recently delivered by the Secretary of State and by His Excellency Lord Reading on his return from England, and you are aware that the present constitution of India is not the last word, but merely a stage. You can all take part in the framing of the next stage. Your voices should join the voices of the whole people in creating a harmony. In that way, and in that way only, can the political changes, which we see before us, be so directed as to secure the happiness and prosperity of India."

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Aug. 28.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	0	15	6
Century	0	15	0
E. D. Sassoon	0	14	6
Elphinstone	0	14	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 84/40 in.:—			
Standard per lb.	1	4	3
Century per lb.	1	3	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	4	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	4	6
Textile per lb.	1	4	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	4	6
Pearl per lb.	1	4	3
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	2	0
Swan per lb.	1	3	9
Finlay per lb.	1	3	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	4	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	0
Pearl per lb.	1	4	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	4	0
Long Cloth x Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	4	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	4	3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	3	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender 84/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	3	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	3	0
David per lb.	1	2	6
Tata per lb.	1	2	0
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	2	6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	2	0
Weston Mill per lb.	1	3	6
Dhoeties 7, 8, 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob E D per lb.	1	4	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	5	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	4	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	6	0
Phoenix per piece	5	6	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	6	0
Pearl Pabaney £5 per piece	5	6	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	6	12	0
Bombay United per piece	6	4	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	5	12	0
E. D. Racheal per piece	5	12	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney	9	11	0
Hindustan	9	12	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	3	6
Textile	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	1	2	9

BRITISH DEBT OFFER.

IS IT A BARGAIN FOR FRANCE?

LONDON, Aug. 27.

From the British viewpoint the importance of the debt offer lies in the modification of the policy embodied in the famous Balfour Memorandum, which necessitated payment of at least twenty million annually from France in order to make up with receipts from other sources the amount which Britain is paying to America. But M. Caillaux is not yet assured of what is universally regarded as a bargain for France since the stipulation that Britain shall receive terms equal to those granted by America to France means, as cabled on 24th August, that the last word will probably be spoken in Washington. It is noteworthy that payment of twelve and half millions represents two-per cent of the French debt contrasted with three and half which America has hitherto exacted from her debtors.—Reuter's Special.

MIXED FRENCH COMMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Paris.—Slow reconstruction of the Anglo-French financial solidarity is the most cheerful thing which the Paris newspapers have to say as regards the outcome of the London conversations. Some dwell on the heaviness of the burden imposed on France and point out that if France pays, as she will, her English and American creditors, she will be unable to pay her French creditors.

The "hundred milliards traffics that we advanced to reconstruct the devastated regains is entirely lost," remarks "Eclair."

The whole problem, says the "Petit Journal", seems to lie in the question as to what the effect of the negotiations will be in America.

The "Matin" denounces as offensive and burlesque the suggestion that a British observer should attend in a semi-official capacity the negotiations between M. Caillaux and Mr. Mellon in Washington.—Reuter's Special.

FEARS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Washington.—The United States' political observers opine that the Anglo-French negotiations are likely seriously to complicate the forthcoming negotiations with France and Italy. Officials are loth to discuss the latest development, but they evidently expect that France will bring pressure on the United States for terms similar to those granted to Britain, while it may be stated on official authority that France will be told that she owes to America more than to Britain and that her annual payment must be greater.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS FRANCE.

LONDON, August 27.

Washington.—Mr. Winston, Acting Secretary, Treasury, discussing the debt negotiations, said that the Treasury would insist on treating the French debt like any other foreign debt and demand the payment of the entire interest and principal. But he did not predict the total sum to be collected from France. He expected that negotiations would open about the 24th September.

Senator Smoot, who is also a member of the Funding Committee said that the Anglo-French negotiations would not influence the American attitude to France. The American Government had already fixed interest at the rate of three and a half per cent.—Reuter's Special.

GERMANY AND SECURITY PACT.

LONDON, August 27.

Reuter understands that the German Government has nominated Dr. Gauss, the Director of Department of Justice, to meet the Allied Experts to discuss the Security Pact when a meeting can be arranged.—Reuter.

GERMAN REPLY TO FRENCH NOTE.

LONDON, August 27.

The German reply to yesterday's French note was handed over to-day to M. Briand. It agrees to the continuance of negotiations and announces the despatch of a jurist to London to confer with the Allied experts.—Reuter.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY ESSENTIAL.

DR. KITCHLEW SUGGESTS NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

We publish below the replies of Dr. Kitchlew to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under that Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.	DR. KITCHLEWS REPLIES.
(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?	No.
(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?	Yes—in the spirit of compromise.
(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?	For the sake of unity and harmony I would assist the Congress in carrying out any programme of its own provided all parties, particularly the Swarajists, agree. Personally I have no intention of going to the legislatures.
(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?	The present programme with such additions and modifications as would be necessary to prepare the country for Civil disobedience.
(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?	No. Civil disobedience is the only remedy which will ultimately bring the British people to their senses.
(6) If extra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?	Non-payment of taxes not yet feasible. Other forms of Civil disobedience can be adopted if the Hindu-Muslim differences are adjusted and a workable understanding between the various political parties is brought about. Note:—For the adjustment of Hindu-Muslim differences I suggest a Committee of Mahatmaji, Pundit Motilal, Mrs. Naidu, Sir P. C. Roy, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari and Maulana A. K. Azad) with full powers to go into the whole matter and decide. The decisions of this National Committee must be accepted as final and the prominent Hindu and Muslim workers must take a solemn pledge to make its recommendations and findings effective.
(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth? If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?	I do not use foreign cloth. I am prepared to help the Swadeshi movement with Khaddar as its chief item.
(8) If you are elected an M.L.C., in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?	The question does not arise in my case, for I am legally barred.
(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?	The Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are certainly disappointing. I have personally nothing to do with what takes place inside the Councils. But I would certainly ask the country to accept the challenge and prepare itself for Civil disobedience by taking up such boycotts as are feasible under the circumstances and by organising a strong and disciplined body of workers and volunteers on a National basis.
(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?	I do not think the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill will be accepted by Parliament. As to the rest, the question is answered elsewhere.
(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?	No.
(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents of Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?	They are vital. But if the Swarajists and No-changers unite and take up the fight in right earnest, the Liberals and Independents can assist only to a certain extent. Compromise on all points with them is both impossible and impracticable.

S. D. KITCHLEW.

AN APPEAL TO LIBERALS.

Mr. B. F. Baharucha writes:

Friends,—You are meeting to-morrow and day after at Poona to consider, amongst other things, the all important question of "Unity of Political Parties." May I submit, that on the burning questions of the day, there is complete unanimity amongst all the political parties in India to-day?

(1) That the excise duty must go.

(2) That the exchange should be stabilised at 1/4.

(3) That the currency policy should be revised as indicated by Sir Dadiba Dalal and Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas.

(4) That a Round Table Conference be held to arrive at an equitable settlement with Government.

(5) That the army in India should be rapidly Indianised.

(6) That India should have real local autonomy.

(7) And that Indians abroad should be treated as human beings.

Now, how have the Government responded to this demand of all India?

(1) Thrre the Birkenhead speech, which we have all condemned.

(2) There is Lord Reading's utterance, which is no wise better, and which we have all deprecated.

(3) There is the Currency Commission, with majority of members, whose views are known to be always pro-Government.

(4) There is the point blank refusal to abolish or even suspend the excise duty, which is threatening the very existence of the great textile industry of Bombay and Ahmedabad.

(5) There is the definite and determined attitude of the bureaucracy to defeat all beneficent measures of reform proposed by Councillors.

(6) There is the dogged insistence to work Dyarchy, which is condemned by all Parties.

(7) There is the talk of the Majority Report—but the Minority Report of your Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sivaswami Aiyar, Paranjpe and Jinnah is shelved!

Friends, do you honestly think, that this Government has the good of the people at heart? Shall we quibble over our minor differences and let the foreigner exploit us wholesale? My dear countrymen, there are some amongst you, who consider the existence of the Liberal Party more important than a United Congress. The Liberal Party may exist; but where is the harm in joining the Congress? I beg to make a practical suggestion, and that is, that you should appoint a Committee of three or four representatives, who should meet and discuss matters with the Woking Committee of the Congress and with the Executive of the Swarajya Party, that are to meet on the 22nd proximo at Patna. My friends, country before Party. Our very national existence is at stake. The third Party is draining us all the time! May Providence befriend you!

PARSIS AND POLITICS.

A NEW ASSOCIATION FORMED.

Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Patel, President Mazdyasni Mandal writes:—

Sir,—Those who have watched the progress of Indian thought for the last ten years can hardly avoid a deep-felt conviction that a great change has begun to run its course in India and a vast political rearrangement is going on. It is only by again and again reflecting upon the altered conditions of the India of to-day that one can understand its problems or gauge the forces at work, for it is not the India of the past content to be governed in any way by an alien race. It is the new India of our day in which men are beginning to be moved by the same political aspirations which have made England what she is. There is an uplift of the Indian intellect, an awakening of Indian thought and aspirations such as the world has not seen, since the days of the Declaration of American Independence. The modern Indian aspires after freedom without which "humanity withers and God's child is degraded into a brute."

In the circumstances, the small but plucky and go-ahead Parsi community of Bombay could not afford to rest on its oars. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that the community should give up its present policy of sitting on the fence and should take more active interest in the political movements of the day. With this view, on the suggestion of certain well wishers of the Parsi community, the Mazdayasni Mandal of Bombay has resolved to organise a new political association of Parsis, as political questions do not properly fall within the purview of the said Mandal which was originally started purely for religious and social purposes.

The association will be called The Parsi Political Association and its principal aim and object will be to promote the welfare of the community in all matters pertaining to politics. The said Association will be constructed and conducted on such broad and catholic principles that no section of the community will have any hesitation in joining it, for, there can be no true progress for a community, large or small, without a corresponding unity and healthiness of common aspirations and feelings.

MARKETING OF MANGOES.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

In May 1924 the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to report on the present organisation of marketing mango products in the Konkan and to make recommendations for its improvement. The report of this Committee has just been published.

To remedy the defects which have come to the knowledge of the Committee, it makes many suggestions. Improved methods of packing and transport are advocated. Steamer freight on fruits and vegetables should not exceed those of the Railway. Wholesale dealings in mango must be carried on by open auction in the market. The Committee considers that State aid is essential for the improvement of canning factories. At present there are only three canning factories but they are poorly equipped and the business conducted by them is hardly worth recording. Such factories require to be stimulated and fostered by reasonable assistance from Government. It is recommended, that the Agricultural Department should maintain an expert in canning in order to render free advice to all such fartories and that Government should encourage the industry by offering a loan not exceeding Rs. 20,000, payable without interest within 10 years to any canning factories or to any mango crop sell society that may be organised in the Konkan. A well-equipped fruit research station and laboratory with model canning machinery is regarded as very necessary for the improvement of the mango industry. This will cost Rs. 15,000 for initial exponses and Rs. 23,000 for recurring charges. But the larger part of the recurring expenses can be recovered by the sales of canned goods. Among the other recommendations the Committee advocates the use of cold storage, reduction of Port Trust charges on mango packages, co-operative sales and establishment of an advisory committee for the improvement of fruit market in Bombay.

PATRI SITUATION.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 27.

J. C. Swaminarayan, M. L. C., visited Patri yesterday, for a personal enquiry at the request of the Hindus of that place. He saw Khojakhana but did not notice any signs of damage. The Khojas have left the place, but he was told by the Hindus that the Khojas did go there occasionally and were in no way molested by them. Not only that but the Hindus said that they had lent the Khojas about Rs. 20,000 and would welcome their return in their midst.

As regards the murder case the police are still making investigations. Of the 16 Hindus who are charged with rioting seven are Kolis and nine are merchants.

Regarding the human bones that were found in a house which was occupied by a Khoja nearly two years ago, a Mohamadan woman named Rajal has deposed before the police that her brother who was missing for the last two years was the servant of that Khoja who on being repeatedly asked told her that he had gone to buy wool from where he did not return. The bones have been sent to Bombay for further medical examination and the police are engaged in investigating this case also.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, Aug. 28.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds to act as District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, vice Mr. E. Priestley, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Malgauda Satgauda Patil, LL.B., to be Second Class Subordinate Judge on probation and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar, vice Mr. B. V. Dhopate resigned, pending further orders.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., to be District and Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. K. G. Kulkarni, LL.B.

Mr. S. G. Kharkar, LL.B., on relief by Mr. Kulkarni, to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Kanara, vice Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, vice Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., on relief to act as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Dr. F. X. DeSouza, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. R. L. McCulloch, Officiating Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, is granted, with effect from 1st December 1925, leave on average pay for six months and twenty-five days and on half average pay for four months and five days.

Mr. Ishvarlal Thakorlal Almaula to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Thana, vice Mr. M. J. Dikshit proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. S. T. Fernandez to act as District Deputy Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. V. H. Naik, pending further orders.

Mr. P. G. Dani, Superintendent, Modi Bag, to act as District Horticural Officer vice Mr. P. G. Joshi, proceeded on leave.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., Additional Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, is granted leave on average pay for three months from 22nd August 1925.

Lieut Colonel L. T. R. Hutchinson, is permitted by the High Commissioner for India to return to duty.

Dr. S. N. Gore, to be Assistant Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, vice Dr. D. A. Turkhud, transferred to the King Institute, Guindy.

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, to officiate as Assistant Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laborator, vice Captain R. H. Malone, on leave.

Dr. B. P. P. Naidu, M.D., M.S., D.P.H., to be officer doing duty at the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

Mr. J. P. Menezes, is appointed as Medical Registrar at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th July 1925.

Mr. G. D. Mehta, is appointed Medical Officer, Ranchhodlal Dispensary, Ahmedabad, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st July 1925.

Mr. Burjorji Edalji Vachha, is appointed Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle.

Mr. D. R. H. Browne, is appointed Executive Engineer, Malsiras Division, relieving Mr. M. L. Champhekar, Assistant Executive Engineer, who will remain in that Division.

Mr. H. J. M. Cousens, is appointed Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar Division, relieving Mr. V. V. Patankar, Assistant Engineer, who will remain in that Division.

Mr. Manekchand Tarachand Adalja, is appointed Executive Engineer, East Khandesh Division.

Mr. C. C. Inglis, is appointed Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation Division.

Mr. F. J. Von Rock is appointed Executive Engineer, Nasik Division, relieving Mr. M. T. Gibling, Assistant Executive Engineer, who should then return to the Deccan Irrigation Circle.

Mr. H. A. MacArthur is appointed Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals Division, relieving Mr. K. W. Samtani, Assistant Engineer, whose further posting should be decided by the Chief Engineer in Sind.

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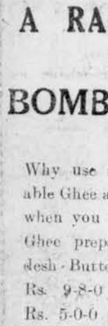

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ANTI-ASIATIC CAMPAIGN IN S. AFRICA.

TEXT OF NEW BILL.

SEGREGATION OF INDIANS.

(The following is the full text of the Asiatic Bill mentioned in recent cables from South Africa.)

BILL.

To make provisions for the reservation of residential and trading areas in urban areas for certain persons having racial characteristics in common; to amend the Immigrants Regulation Act 1913 (No. 22 of 1913), the Indians Relief Act 1914 (No. 22 of 1914), and the Asiatic Registration Amendment Act (Transwal) 1908 (No. 36 of 1908); and to amend or repeal certain laws.

(Introduced by the Minister of the Interior).

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa as follows:—

CHAPTER 1.
RESERVATION OF AREAS.

1. (1) Whenever an urban local authority shall intimate to the Minister.

(a) that any area within its limits is wholly or for the greater part occupied for residential or trading purposes of both such purposes by a particular class of persons;

(b) that it is desirable that the provisions of this Chapter should be applied in respect of such area, the Minister may appoint a commission consisting of not more than three persons (hereinafter called the commission) to investigate and report upon the desirability of applying to such area and to the urban area within which it is situated at provisions of this Chapter.

(2) One of the members of the commission shall be designated by the Minister as the chairman thereof, and the Minister may make rules for the conduct of the business of the commission and governing the tenure of office of the members. In the event of the commission consisting of three members, two members shall form a quorum.

DUTY AND POWERS OF COMMISSION.

2. (1) It shall be the duty of the commission to enquire and report to the Minister upon the following matters:—

(a) the extent and measure of the area which was the subject of intimation under section one;

(b) the number, dimensions situation and nature of sites occupied in such area for residential or trading purposes or both such purposes as the case may be;

(c) whether there would be afforded by such area proper and adequate facilities for residencies or trading sites or both, as the case may be, for the particular class of persons concerned;

(d) whether due and proper provision exists or is assured for water, lighting, sanitary and other necessary services with such area;

(e) whether it is desirable that the provisions of this Chapter should be applied in respect of such area;

(f) whether there is, within the limits of the urban local authority concerned any other area which is wholly or for the greater part occupied for residential or trading purposes or both such purposes by the particular class of persons concerned, and if there is such other area, the extent and nature thereof and the number, dimensions, situation and nature of sites occupied in such other area for residential or trading purposes or for both such purposes as the case may be;

(g) whether any other area within the limits of the urban local authority concerned is available for the exclusive occupation for residential or trading purposes of both such purposes by the particular class of persons concerned and

(h) any other matter which the Minister or the commission may deem necessary or desirable.

(2) The commission shall have all such powers jurisdiction and privileges as were conferred upon the commission referred to in Ordinance No. 30 of 1902 of the Transvaal, and all and several the provisions of that Ordinance shall *mutatis mutandis* apply in respect of the commission and its proceedings.

PROCLAMATION OF CLASS AREAS.

3. (1) At any time within six months after the receipt of the report of the commission the Governor-General may by proclamation in the Gazette declare that, on and after a date to be mentioned in the proclamation, the area defined in the proclamation shall be a class residential area, or a class trading area, or a class residential and trading area within the urban area.

(2) More than one area within the urban area may by any such proclamation, be defined as class residential areas, or as class trading areas, or as class residential and trading areas, as the case may be.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in the precious and Base Minerals Act of the Transvaal (Act No. 35 of 1908) or any amendment thereof, or in any other law, a class trading area or a class residential and trading area may be established under this Chapter on land within an urban area which, in terms of the said Act No. 35 of 1908, or any amendment thereof, is proclaimed land or land held under mining title.

ACQUISITION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY IN CLASS AREAS.

4. From and after the date mentioned in any proclamation issued under this Chapter establish a class residential area or a class trading area, or a class residential and trading area, it shall not be lawful, save as provided in section ten.

(a) For any person other than a person of the class concerned to acquire immovable property or a lease or renewal or lease of immovable property within any such area, or

(b) for any person of the class concerned to acquire immovable property on lease or renewal of lease of immovable property anywhere within the urban area save within the limits of the class residential area or of the class trading area or of the class residential and trading area, as the case may be;

Provided that nothing in this Chapter contained shall apply to the renewal of a lease of immoveable property where the right to renewal was held under a written lease existing at the commencement of this Act.

TRADING IN CLASS TRADING AREA.

5. (1) From and after the date mentioned in any proclamation issued under this Chapter establishing a class trading area or a class residential and trading area within any urban area, it shall not be lawful for any licensing court board or authority, or for any person authorised to grant or issue licences or permits to carry on any trade or business within that urban area.

(a) to grant or issue to any person other than a person of the class concerned any licence, permit or other authority to carry on any trade or business within the class trading area or class residential and trading area, as the case may be;

(b) To grant or issue to any person of the class concerned any licence or permit to carry on trade or business within the urban area elsewhere than in the class trading area or class residential and trading area, as the case may be.

Provided, however, that if the Governor-General is satisfied that it is in the general interests of the public that it should be permitted to persons of the class concerned or any restricted number of such persons to carry on any particular trade or business within the urban area elsewhere than in the class trading area or class residential and trading area, as the case may be, he may by proclamation in the Gazette for such period as he may therein fix, exempt persons of the class concerned or a restricted number of such persons from the operation of paragraph (b) of this sub-section in respect of that particular trade or business.

(2) Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to prohibit that grant to any person holding, at the date mentioned in any proclamation issued under this chapter establishing a class trading area or a class residential and trading area, within any urban area any licence, permit, or other authority to carry on any trade or business, which is actually being carried on, of a renewal of such licence, permit or other authority.

EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF CLASS AREAS.

6. (1) Whenever, in the opinion of the urban local authority concerned, any area established under this Chapter as a class residential area or a class trading or a class residential and trading area, proves inadequate or more than adequate for, or unsuitable either wholly or in part to, the requirements of the population of that class in the urban area, and the urban local authority deems it desirable to extend or reduce any such area or to alter the boundaries thereof, or to create a new class residential area or class trading area or class residential and trading area, the urban local authority may communicate its opinion to the Minister who thereupon may take all such steps as he may take upon receipt of an intimation under section one.

(2) All and several the powers exercisable under this Chapter in respect of the establishment of a class or residential or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area shall be exercisable in respect of the creation of a new area or the extension or reduction of any existing area or like character or the alteration or (of ?) the boundaries thereof.

(3) Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to affect in any manner whatever any right to the renewal of a lease of immovable property where such right was held under a written lease existing at the commencement of this Act or any right to the grant to any person holding at the date mentioned in any proclamation issued in pursuance of this section any licence permit or other authority to carry on any trade or business which is actually being carried on of a renewal of such licence, permit or other authority

SUSPENSIONS OF PROVISIONS OF ACT.

7. (1) If at any time the Governor-General is satisfied that a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area established under this Chapter is inadequate for, or wholly or partly unsuitable to, the requirements of the population of that class in the urban area concerned, and that by reason of the delay which would necessarily take place in remedying the causes of the inadequacy or unsuitability, serious prejudice would be suffered by that population unless the provisions of this Chapter in respect of such inadequate or unsuitable area be suspended, he may, by proclamation in the Gazette declare that from and after a date to be therein mentioned, the provisions of this Chapter shall be suspended in respect of the class residential area or class trading area or class residential and trading area concerned.

(2) From and after such date the provisions of this Chapter shall in all respects cease to apply to the area deemed to be inadequate or unsuitable, and, in respect of such inadequate or unsuitable area, to the other parts of the urban area within which it is situated.

(3) The Governor-General may, whenever he may deem fit, reproclaim as a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area, as the case may be, any area which has been the subject of a suspending proclamation under sub-section (1) of this section, or proclaim as a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area under this chapter any area which wholly or partly includes any area which has been the subject of a suspending proclamation under sub-section (1) of this section.

CLASS AREA FOR ASIATICS.

8. Any class residential area or class trading area, or class residential and trading area established under this chapter for any Asiatic race shall, for the purpose of Section two (b) of Law No. 3 of 1885 of the Transvaal, be deemed to be an area ithin which in terms of that law, fixed property may be acquitted and owned by Asiatics.

CLASS ADVISORY BOARD.

9. (1) For every class residential area or class trading area, or class residential and trading area established under this Chapter there shall be an advisory board consisting of not less than three persons of the class concerned resident within the urban area, in addition to a chairman who in the case of a non-European class area may be a European. The mode of election or selection of members of any such board, the period and conditions of office members, and the procedure of the board shall be defined by regulations made by the urban local authority and approved by the Minister.

(2) It shall be the function of an advisory board established under this section to advise the urban local authority in respect of any matter referred to it by such authority for advice and no by-laws or regulations particularly affecting the interests of the class of persons concerned shall be made or withdrawn by an urban local authority unless the advice of such advisory board shall first have been obtained in respect of the making or withdrawal, as the case may be, of such by-law or regulation.

ACQUISITION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

10. (1) The Governor General may by proclamation in the Gazette declare that from and after a date to be specified therein no member of any race indicated therein shall acquire immovable property or the lease or renewal of lease of immovable property in the Province of Natal save in the coast belt as provided in sub-section (2) of this section: Provided that nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to prohibit a renewal of a lease of immovable property held under written lease at the commencement of this Act.

(2) A person who is a member of the race indicated in any proclamation issued under sub-section (1) of this section may acquire immovable property or the lease or renewal of lease of immovable property in the coast belt, from a person who is a member of the same race, but from no other person except where the immovable property or the lease or renewal of least of the immovable property acquired is within the limits of a class area established under this Chapter within the coast belt.

(3) From and after the date specified in any proclamation issued under sub-section (1) of this section, no member of any race indicated in such proclamation shall by testamentary disposition acquire any land or interest in land or the lease or occupation of any immovable property in the coast belt, except from a member of the same race.

(4) For the purpose of this section the coast belt means so much of the Province of Natal as lies between the coast line and a line to be defined by the Governor-General by proclamation in the Gazette corresponding as far as practicable with the coast line and drawn at an approximate distance of thirty miles therefrom.

(5) Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to affect the operation within the coast belt of any other provision of this Chapter.

COMMUNAL CONCORD AT MANDAL.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 27.

Peace has been established between Hindus and Mohammedans at Mandal where a riot took place in March last. Since then Hindus had declared a social boycott against Mahomedans. On the 23rd August, however, which was the last day of *paryusan* of Jains the Mohammedans wanted to organise a procession with four goats and sacrifice them. Apprehending a breach of the peace the Mamlatdar of Viramgam with a police Inspector went to Mandal and persuaded the Hindus to give up the social boycott and the Mohamedans to give up the procession of goats. Both agreed and distributed sweets as a mark of good relations.—A. P.

DEATH OF AN AHMEDABAD SCHOLAR

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, August 26

Mr. Burhanuddin A. Uraizee breathed his last on the morning of the 25th. At the age of 61 years. He was one of the distinguished Muhammadan leaders of Ahmedabad and was popular both among the Hindus and Mahomedans. He was a member of the District Local Board of Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad has lost in him an Educationist, a scholar of Gujarati, Urdu and Persian literature and a sincere and devoted worker in the cause of Islam.

IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE.

DISCUSSION IN PROVINCIAL BOARD.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 26.

It appears the Board was quick to-day and it showed that it had despatch. Yesterday only two subjects were discussed. To-day the remaining four subjects on the Agenda were disposed off during the same time.

The question of improved implements of agriculture, their use and extension was put before the conference by Mr. Jenkins. Several members took part in the discussion which followed, particularly Mr. Bharucha, the Director of Industries, Mr. Maine, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bhimbhai Desai, the Deputy Director of Agriculture and Mr Sane, Director of Agriculture Baroda. It was pointed out that improvements centred round the improvement of one type of plough, that the manufacturers could effect the required improvements, if they came to know the precise needs of the agriculturists. Different soils required different types of implements and that there was a great need of research work in this respect. It was pointed out by Mr. Sane that in Baroda, the State helped much in pushing the tractor and its extended use. Resolutions were adopted for carrying on propaganda for the extensive use of improved agricultural implements, for emphasing the need of research work and establishment of implements depots and for accepting the offers of Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers, and D. B. Cooper for co-operation in producing working models, and for opening efficient and complete workshops under the Agricultural Engineer for repairs of the machinery.

TALUKA DEVELOPMENT BOARDS.

The development of Taluka Development Association was then taken up. For their success, it was pointed out by Mr. Jenkins, finance, management and work were necessary. Some advocated State-help, others preferred voluntary contributions. Rao Bahadur Garud and Khan Bahadur Cooper wanted State-help which Mr. Haig and Mr. G. K. Deodhar and Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale stood for voluntary contributions. Mr. Deodhar said he was an optimist and he expected good results in five years or so. He stood for the voluntary status of these Taluka Associations. In view of the increasing importance of these associations, it was resolved to recommend to Government that consideration should be shown to the schemes of these associations framed to secure their future financial position and that during the first three years Government contribution to them should be up to twice their annual income, etc.

The question of co-operative supply of agricultural requisites was next taken up. Mr. Madan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies made out a case for co-operative purchases Mr. Jenkins wanted Government to invite definite proposals in this connection from the Divisional Boards and Taluka Associations and the Board resolved to that effect.

CATTLE IMPROVEMENT.

The last but not the least was the subject of cattle improvement, Mr. Farbrother introducing the discussion. Mr. Baluch pointed out that the evil of the loss of good cattle was very great and that they must do something. Dr. Mann wanted a committee as suggested by Mr. Jerrom but he wanted the Board to put something definitely on record by means of a resolution. The time for legislation had come and he observed that India stood alive in the civilised world to-day in not having it! Mr. Bhimbhai wanted legislation to be made to operate in the first instance in some definite area—but Mr. Farbrother observed that that would nullify its whole effect. Dr. Mann summed up by giving it as his considered opinion that time for legislation had come that a committee should be appointed to go into the whole question and suggest details as to the lines on which such legislation should be framed.

The castration of inferior bulls and the improvement of bulls for breeding purposes were the topics next discussion. Some pointed out sentimental objections to castration in some parts of the country. Mr. P. C. Patil said that villagers believed that bulls would not develop in neck it they were castrated The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi pointed out that the difficulty about castration was mainly one of sentiment—but castration had been in vogue for centuries before scientific methods came in.

The Board ultimately unanimously adopted the resolution that time for legislation undertaken with the object of controlling the spread of epizootic diseases had come. The Board also recommended to Government the appointment of a Committee to consider the best method of dealing with the serious hindrance caused to the improvement of cattle by the existence of a large number of inferior bulls.

The work of the Board, this year, was concluded with a few appropriate remarks by the Minister. Mr. G. K. Deodhar thanked the Chairman in the end. Some gentlemen of the Board appeared to help the work by their rigid silence throughout!

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the General Summary of the season reports of the Presidency for the week ending 25th August:

There was light but beneficial rain during the week in parts of the Presidency proper. More rain is generally needed especially in parts of the Deccan and Karnatak. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops are nearing completion. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking is adequate except in parts of Deccan and Bijapur. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. In Sind water in canals is steady. Supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost stationary.

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SENSATIONAL CASE AT THANA.

LIEUT. PATWARDAN'S CROSS EXAMINATION.

PASSAGE OF ARMS BETWEEN MAGISTRATE AND COUNSEL

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, August 27.

Continuing his cross-examination of Lieut. Patwardhan, Mr. Ferreira, Solicitor, further questioned him regarding the trust deed:—

Now what did Manek advise you regarding the trust deed? He only told me to make a trust deed.

What kind of trust he did not tell? That time I did not know what a trust deed was.

The answers which you have given do they apply to Manek?

Court to Mr. Ferreira: Why confuse matters?

Mr. Ferreira to witness: You remember you went with Manek and Shamba to Bhave's house in Bellapur. Do you remember that? What?

You went to Bhave's and Shamba's house in Belapur? When, unless I know that.

Anytime to the house of Bhave at Bellapur?

The Court: Had you three together gone to Bhave's house? Yes.

Mr. Ferreira: You first went in November 1923?—Did I say that before? How did you find that out?

Court to witness: You are not here to discuss anything.

Witness: We had been there two or three times together, but I cannot say whether we went in November 1923.

Mr. Ferreira: Do you remember when you went there first?—No, I do not remember.

Do you remember why you went there for the first time?—They took me there. I was taken by Manek and Shamba.

Why did they take you there?—The were talking about sale deed. They were discussing about the sale deed to be made.

Was any draft taken at the time by anybody?—That I do not know. I do not know what arrangement was made before.

Did Bhave show you any draft?—Mr. Bhave. . .

Here Mr. Ferreira asked the Court to warn witness to answer his question and not give answers quite beside the point. In the way the witness was giving his replies there would be no end to the cross-examination.

Mr. Ferreira to witness: Now tell us, was an draft shown to you by Mr. Bhave there?—I do not know. I do not think Mr. Bhave showed me any draft that day.

What was the result. You had gone there to discuss?—They were sitting together. What they said I did not know. I was kept downstairs. I did not know whether they had done anything. Nothing happened finally and I was told to come again.

"You said they kept you downs tairs?—When they went there Bhave took each one of us separately in his room and talked to each one separately.

What did he talk to you?—He asked me of the stability of Shamba and I said he had a lot of house property in Bombay and Nasik.

Did he ask you anything more?—He asked me why he (Shamba) brought this Parsi gentleman that is Manek with him.

Then what did you say?—I said I did not know. I said I did not know their relationship.

What else did they ask you?—They also asked what is the position of Manek. I answered I do not know the details of Manek, as Manek is doing business with Shamba.

Did you say anything more or did he say anything more?—I do not remember so far, but I remember he gave us feast there.

You have heard Shamba and Manek both tell the Court that you took Shamba and Manek there to arrange for a loan for Shamba and Manek. Is that true?—Did I make that statement? I never heard that statement.

Mr. Ferreira: I will tell you.

Witness: What is the use of telling me that.

Depositions of Shamba read by Mr. Ferreira.

Court to witness: Is that correct?

Mr. Ferreira: I say this is false

Witness: How can I say that?

Mr. Gupte objects.

Court: He is asked whether an answer given by Shamba to arrange for a loan is true or not.

To witness: You took Bhave to arrange for a loan?—So far as I remember the statement of Shamba that he was taken by me to Belapur to Bhave's house on the first occasion to arrange for a loan to Shamba is not correct, as a matter of fact they brought the car of their own and took me there.

Mr. Ferreira: You know as a matter of fact that Shamba wanted you to arrange for a loan?—I did not know Shamba wanted money. Manek asked me.

To the Court: Shamba did not ask me but Manek did.

Here witness became excited and was warned by the Court not to be "so cheeky."

Mr. Ferreira: When Manek says that in November 1923 when you went to Bhave for the first time "I was taken by the Lieutenant to arrange for a loan for myself." Is that correct?—According to my knowledge what Manek said on 25-7-25 that I took him to Belapur on the first occasion to arrange for a loan is not correct.

As witness was giving rambling answers to almost every question Mr. Ferreira appealed to the Court to warn him to answer his questions to the point. "I have been going on and on for some days, and if things are allowed to go on at this rate the cross-examination will never end."

Court: Mr. Ferreira you must remember that I must see to the intelligence of this witness. I don't think it would be proper to allow him to answer questions when I know he does not understand them.

Mr. Ferreira: True, Sir. If the Court only allow me to go on putting my questions and get direct answers to them it would quite do.

Court: I had to explain to him your questions. I cannot muzzle him as you ask me to do.

Mr. Ferreira: I ask you to muzzle him, when he does not give an answer to my question but goes rambling.

Court: It cannot be done. If witness had the same intelligence as the pleaders. I would do it.

Mr. Ferreira asked witness how many days "prior" to the making of the sale deed he had gone to Bhave's place the latter asked:

had gone to Bhave's place the latter asked: "What is the meaning of prior?"

Court: Prior means before.

Witness: I don't understand prior or friar.

Mr. Ferreira to Court: This is how your worship tolerates such behaviour. I ask your worship to take a note of this. I am a pleader here acting for my client and I am entitled to the Court's protection. What sort of an answer is this "I don't understand 'prior or friar."

Court: He never said "friar."

Hearing this denial from the Court Mr. Ferreira immediately dropped into his chair.

As some further questions to witness were again answered by him in a rambling way, Mr. Ferreira asked the Court: "Please take a note of my questions and then take down whatever witness answers. I have been cross-examining for the last 33 years before my betters and I am being treated as if I do not know anything about my work. In justice to me I ask you. I beg of you Sir, to take a note of my questions and the witness' answers."

Mr. Gupte: Well, I object. It is not permissible to take down all questions.

Court: It is for the Court to use its discretion.

The cross-examination was continued till 2.30 p.m. when the Court rose for tiffin.

IMPROPER BEHAVIOUR OF COURT CLERK.

When the Court re-assembled after lunch Mr. Ferreira said: "Before I proceed I very much regret to have to bring to the notice of the Court that whilst I was having tea in the upper floor of the house of my client Mr. Bhave with other pleaders and Mr. Sabnis who are here your English clerk came upstairs into the room. I warned him that it was not a right thing for him to do and asked him to go. He made a statement which was false and, therefore, I was annoyed. He said it was raining and that's why he had come into the house, while as a matter of fact there was not a drop of rain at the time.

Court: (Looking at the Clerk). This man. He is not my clerk. He is a B.A., LL.B. I have brought him here to assist the other clerks who do not understand English.

The Magistrate ordered the clerk to leave the court room at once and later on sent word to him that he should give an explanation in writing regarding his behaviour.

Cross-examination was then resumed. As the Court saw that certain questions put to witness in English were not understood by him, it requested Mr. Bhave's pleader to explain the same in Marathi but the witness protested against it saying: "I don't understand high Marathi. He understands pucca Marathi. If I answer he will twist me in such a way in Marathi as he likes. I am not in good books with him. I want my pleader to explain to me.

Mr. Gupte then officiated as the desired interpreter.

As another question from Mr. Ferreira was accompanied with smile witness asked him reprovingly, "why do you laugh," and then turning to the Court said, "They are taking bad advantage of me I am not a lawyer. I am a blunt soldier, I don't know law, I know military."

Mr. Ferreira begged to be excused, and witness seemed to generously accept the apology.

The Court sat till 5 p.m. when witness complained that he was feeling tired. So the case was postponed.

The case is fixed for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.

REORGANISATION OF HEALTH DEPT

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

The Government of Bombay have appointed the following Committee to consider and report on the question of the transfer of control of medical and vaccination staffs to the District Local Boards and the reorganisation of the Public Health Department in this Presidency:—

The Hon. Minister of Local Self-Government, (Chairman), The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education; the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay; the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay; Mr. K. Hewlett, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College; Rao Saheb Shewaram Diwanmal; Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchhodji Naik; Diwan Bahadur K. R. Godbole; Diwan Bahadur S. K. Rodda, Mr. E. F. Gomes; Mr. D. R. Patil, M.L.C.; Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai; Khan Bahadur Dhanjishet Bamanji Cooper, M.L.C., Members; Secretary to Government, General Department, (Secretary).

The Committee are requested to report on the following points:—

(a) To consider the question whether the District Local Boards should have full control over the subordinate medical and vaccination staffs within their jurisdiction.

(b) To consider the question of the transfer of control of the veterinary staff to District Local Boards.

(c) To consider whether the Public Health Department should be reorganised and should be replaced—in part at any rate by District Health Officers for the present staff of Deputy Directors of Public Health.

The Committee will assemble in the Council Hall at Poona on September 7.

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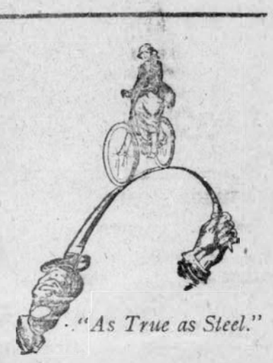

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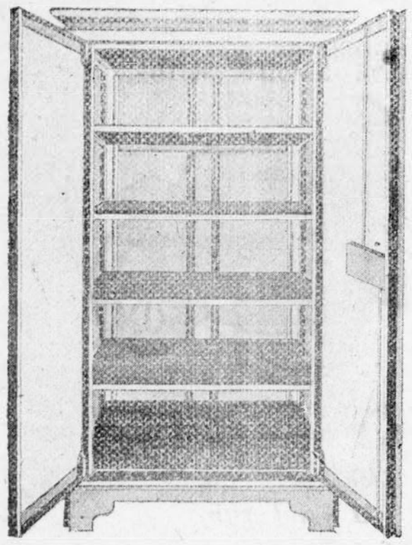

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BOMBAY JAIL ADMINISTRATION FOR 1924.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes :—

The average daily population of the jails in the Bombay Presidency during 1924 was 12,466 and the number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year was 15,275, a slight decrease over the previous year. But the number of undertrial prisoners, 71,548, was an increase of over 5,000 compared with the previous year. The administration report of the Bombay Jail Department for 1924 records no events of outstanding importance but a number of changes were effected in the administration of the jails with the object of improving the condition of the prisoners in accordance with the recommendations of the Jail Committee's Report. These changes include :—

(i) "The revision of the rules regulating the punishment of whipping in jails" so as to ensure that they are inflicted only for conduct affecting seriously the discipline of a jail or for other offences of a grave nature after other punishments have failed. In all such cases reports are required to be submitted at once to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

(ii) "A revision of the rules regarding the imposition of handcuffs and fetters" was also made. While the retention of these forms of punishment has been considered necessary, the rules have been revised so that this form of punishment should only be resorted to in special circumstances and be imposed under special conditions and for restricted periods.

(iii) As an incentive to good behaviour the rules relating to the grant of remission to prisoners were liberalised and increased. A prisoner who has been guilty of no offence for a year was permitted in addition to any other remission earned under the rules, a period of 20 days' remission. The scale of ordinary remission was also increased from 3 to 4 days per mensem in the case of a convict and from 4 to 5 days per mensem for a convict Night Watchman.

(iv) The general holidays in jails were increased from 3 to 11 days per annum.

(v) The construction of special cells for the accommodation of prisoners suffering from tuberculosis was undertaken.

(vi) The issue of tobacco as an experimental measure to all prisoners for a period of one year was permitted. It was felt that this concession which is liable to be withdrawn as a punishment when prisoners are not well behaved, would act as an incentive to good conduct.

TREATMENT OF JUVENILES.

The question of the treatment of juveniles and of adolescents who come before the criminal courts is a problem presenting many difficulties. Magistrates continue to sentence juveniles, that is, persons under 16 years of age, to short terms of imprisonment, a practice which is regarded as undesirable both by jail authorities and social reformers. The Children's Act which has been passed by the Legislative Council will, it is hoped, improve the position to some extent because under this Act it is no longer possible to commit a child below 14 years to imprisonment and those above that age can be sent to jail only under the direction of Government. The question of reorganising the reformatories which will deal with juvenile offenders is under consideration.

The treatment of juvenile adults, that is to say, those over 16 years but under 21 years, is also receiving attention. The Inspector-General of Prisons points out that the Dharwar Juvenile Jail can take only non-habitual criminals who have been sentenced to at least one year's imprisonment. Under the present system a young thief receives a succession of short sentences which he undergoes in an ordinary jail with the result that he becomes a confirmed criminal; whereas if the law allowed him to be sentenced for his first or second offence to detention for at least a year in a Borstal institution, there would be every hope of turning him into a respectable citizen. Steps in this direction have already been taken by Government by the reorganisation of the Dharwar Juvenile Jail on the lines of a Borstal institution, and the question is being given careful attention by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

OVERCROWDING.

The problem of dealing with overcrowding in jails has been taken in hand and now that the Hindalgi Central Prison has been opened and the Arthur Road Jail, Bombay and the Nasik Central Jail and the Women's Jail at Yeravda are being completed, sufficient accommodation will exist in the Presidency proper to meet any likely increase for some years. Steps have already been taken by Government to reduce overcrowding in Sind by the extension of the jails at Karachi and Hyderabad, etc.

The number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment was 1,177 and it is pointed out that many of the prisoners sent to jail under Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code are habituals with several previous convictions and the Inspector-General suggests that it is undesirable that such persons should be maintained for months or years in entire idleness at the public expense.

The discipline of the jails was highly satisfactory. The number of prisoners punished by the imposition of fetters fell from 7,343 in 1923 to 6,781 in 1924, and the number of jail offences dealt with in criminal courts also declined from 85 to 48. There was a slight fall in the number of offences dealt with by jail superintenents and the number of jail floggings inflicted decreased from 98 to 40.

The health of the prisoners was good. The average daily sick in hospital fell from 281.1 in 1923 to 264.2 in 1924, the death rate per thousand being 10.3 as against 10.9 in the previous year and was lower than in any other province. Four jails, namely Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Raikot, and the Deccan Convict Gang, Visapur, had no deaths at all.

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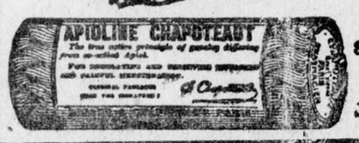

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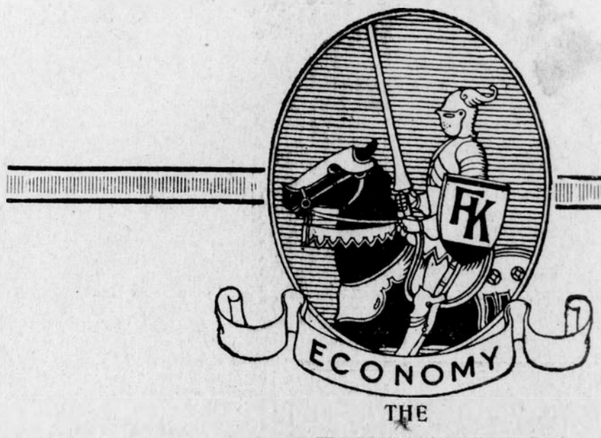

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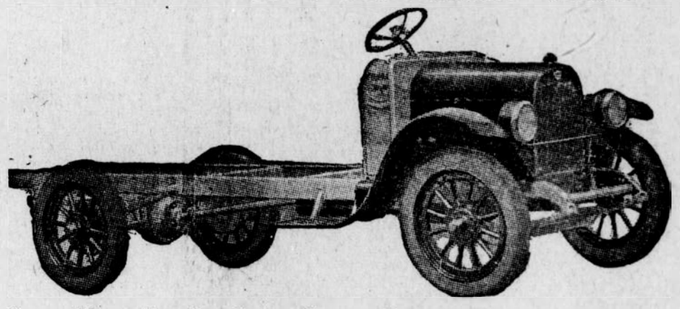

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